



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<b>(54) Title:</b> A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CREATING DESIGN CONFIGURATIONS AND FOR CONTROLLING THE EXECUTION OF MULTIPLE DESIGN TOOLS  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  A system and method are described for controlling the execution of design tools and for creating design configurations. The system comprises a flow sequencer, a flow map, and a flow configuration object. The flow sequencer controls the execution of design tools in accordance with the flow map and constructs a configuration of its actions in the active flow configuration object. The flow sequencer moves through a flow map executing the actions required by each node of the flow map. At certain nodes the flow sequencer executes design tools. At other nodes the flow sequencer gathers and manipulates data so that a design tool can utilize the data. The configuration is constructed as the nodes of the flow map are executed. The flow sequencer is also capable of analyzing a design to determine whether the data associated with each node is the most current data available. The flow sequencer can identify the nodes where the data is not most current and can re-execute the nodes necessary to update the design. The flow sequencer will execute the minimum number of nodes necessary to update the design. The system also includes a means for debugging a design. At any node the system can stop the execution of the nodes of the flow map and output the current state of the design. The system will then continue executing the nodes from the node at which it stopped the execution of the nodes.		

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1        A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CREATING DESIGN CONFIGURATIONS  
2        AND FOR CONTROLLING THE EXECUTION OF MULTIPLE DESIGN TOOLS

3  
4                    Background Of The Invention

5        1. Field of the Invention

6                This invention relates generally to computer aided design systems, and in particular, to  
7        a system and method for controlling the execution of design tools in an electronic design  
8        system.

9        2. Description of the Related Art

10              As electronic systems and devices have become more complex and difficult to design,  
11        designers have used computer and electronic tools to deal with the increased complexity.  
12        These computer and electronic tools are referred to as electronic design automation ("EDA")  
13        and have become the primary tools used by designers to design new electronic devices. The  
14        number of EDA tools has increased so dramatically that the coordination and control of  
15        different EDA tools is now a major concern.

16              Several significant problems presently confront EDA. The sequencing, coordination,  
17        and efficient use of design tools is one of these problems. EDA tools are cumbersome and  
18        difficult to use. Many tools require numerous data files as inputs and produce multiple output  
19        files. When a designer executes a series of tools, the coordination and control of the inputs  
20        and outputs of each tool is quite difficult. These difficulties are magnified when several tools  
21        are executed in parallel. Often, different EDA tools are created and manufactured by different  
22        companies. The inputs and outputs of the one EDA tool may not be compatible with other  
23        EDA tools. Modifying the output of one EDA tool so that it may be used as an input to a  
24        different EDA tool is, in many cases, difficult and cumbersome.

25              A design process is the use of a sequence of EDA tools to move from a set of design  
26        specifications to a completed design. Many EDA tools must be executed in a fixed order.  
27        The sequence in which tools are to be executed is called a design methodology. Design  
28        methodologies must be strictly enforced. Failure to execute a tool in the proper sequence can  
29        invalidate the output of that tool, and thus, an entire design. Moreover, correcting the

1 improper execution of tools can be quite costly. Thus, a system and method of enforcing  
2 design methodologies is needed to eliminate costly failures to follow design methodologies.

3 Often designers modify designs only slightly from an earlier version of the design. An  
4 incremental modification of one portion of a design process, however, may require the  
5 running of many design tools and the concomitant problems of coordination and control of the  
6 design tools. Moreover, the designer may be interested in only a portion of the design  
7 process. Therefore, the designer may not need to re-execute the entire design process.  
8 Frequently with current EDA tools, incremental changes require re-executing the entire design  
9 process to ensure accuracy. This is also problematic because of the time required to re-  
10 execute all the tools in the design process. Thus, there is a need for a system and method for  
11 evaluating a design process and re-executing only the portion of the design process affected by  
12 the incremental changes.

13 To address these problems in EDA, computer systems have been developed to  
14 complement EDA by enforcing design methodologies and by providing a means to analyze  
15 the design process. These prior art systems have adopted a variety of approaches for  
16 addressing the problems of EDA. They analyze the design process after execution to ensure  
17 compliance with the design methodology. These prior art systems rely on a table of rules, a  
18 chronology of the creation of data files and a chronology of the execution of design tools to  
19 determine the steps in the design process. These systems are heavily dependent upon a  
20 chronological analysis of the data files to generate the dependencies of each step in the design  
21 methodology. These systems are unable to construct an actual design history, and can only  
22 infer a very rudimentary history after the design process has been run. They are, therefore,  
23 susceptible to inaccuracies and cannot be used to recreate a design.

24 Other systems create a history of the design process by inference and allow the user to  
25 analyze stages of the design process. These systems rely on a table of rules and the design  
26 environment to infer the steps in the design process and to enforce the design methodology.  
27 The histories are inferred and are reconstructed after the design process has been run. They  
28 are severely limited in the data they contain and in the accuracy of that data. These systems  
29 are not capable of producing an exact, complete history of the design process. Furthermore,

1 existing systems do not aid the designer in coordinating the design tools, the design tool  
2 inputs, or the design tool outputs.

3 The prior art approaches analyze the design processes as a whole. They only infer and  
4 reconstruct the design history after the design has been run. They also do not enforce the  
5 design methodology as the design tools are being executed. Thus, there is a need for a system  
6 and method for controlling the execution of multiple design tools that provides efficient and  
7 effective enforcement of design methodologies and for simultaneously creating design  
8 configurations of the design process.

9

### 10 Summary Of The Invention

11 The present invention overcomes the limitations and shortcomings of the prior art with  
12 a system and method for enforcing design methodologies and analyzing design processes.  
13 The system of the present invention includes a display device, a processor, an input device, a  
14 memory means, and a data storage device. The components are preferably coupled together  
15 by a bus. The memory advantageously comprises a flow sequencer, an active flow  
16 configuration object memory ("active FCO memory"), and a flow map memory. The flow  
17 sequencer is a set of program instruction steps, which the system of the present invention uses  
18 to execute a specific design process described by the flow map. The flow sequencer moves  
19 through the flow map, stored in the flow map memory, from node to node. The flow map is a  
20 pattern of nodes; each node requires an action by the flow sequencer. The flow sequencer  
21 establishes the dependencies for each node in the flow map. At tool nodes, the flow  
22 sequencer calls for the execution of a design tool, stores the data produced by the design tool,  
23 and stores, in the active FCO, a record of the action taken, the data produced, and the design  
24 environment. At data nodes the flow sequencer gathers data produced by earlier executed tool  
25 nodes and labels, formats, and otherwise modifies such data so that a succeeding tool node  
26 can use the data in its design tool. In this way, the present invention allows the use of  
27 otherwise incompatible design tools without modifying the design tools themselves. Once the  
28 FCO has been generated by the flow sequencer, it can then be used by the flow sequencer to

1 re-execute quickly portions of the design, or for analysis of the outputs of any tool used in the  
2 design process.

3 The present invention also comprises a method for executing design tools and  
4 constructing a history of the design process. The preferred method for executing design tools  
5 begins by marking or identifying those nodes of the flow map that the system will execute.  
6 The system marks the nodes that the user indicates and those nodes that must be executed due  
7 to dependencies upon the indicated nodes. The system next executes design tools at tool  
8 nodes. The system modifies and prepares data for succeeding design tools at data nodes. The  
9 process of executing the design tools in the proper order to create a design is referred to as a  
10 design flow run. The method of executing the design tools and constructing a history of the  
11 design flow run preferably comprises the steps of: analyzing the nodes upon which the current  
12 node depends; executing the appropriate design tool if the dependencies are valid; storing a  
13 record of the design tool executed; storing a record of the surrounding design environment;  
14 storing a reference to the output of the design tool in the active FCO at the next data node; and  
15 marking the nodes as analyzed. This process is repeated for all marked nodes. In this way,  
16 the flow sequencer executes the design methodology described by the flow map and builds a  
17 complete history of the design process in the active FCO. The system completes a design  
18 flow run when all nodes that had been marked for execution have been executed.

19 The present invention also includes a method for updating a design flow run. The  
20 method for updating a design flow run is referred to herein as "design make." The design  
21 make function searches for nodes of the flow map that have been modified. The system then  
22 re-executes only those nodes that have been modified or that depend upon such modified  
23 nodes. In this manner, the system updates a design process without re-executing all nodes of  
24 the flow map.

25 The system also includes a method for debugging a design process. The user may  
26 specify any number of nodes as break nodes to aid in the debugging of the design process.  
27 The system will stop at break nodes, output the data from the immediately preceding node,  
28 and wait for a command to continue. This method allows the user to review the data at any  
29 point of the design process, during the design process.

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### Brief Description Of The Drawings

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Figure 1 is a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of a system for creating design configurations and for controlling the execution of multiple design tools;

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Figure 2 is a block diagram of the preferred embodiment for a data storage device in the system of the present invention;

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Figure 3 is a block diagram of the preferred embodiment for a memory in the system of the present invention;

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Figure 4 is a block diagram showing data paths between components of the system of the present invention;

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Figure 5 is a flowchart showing the preferred method for executing design tools and creating design configurations specified by a design methodology with the present invention;

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Figures 6A & 6B are flowcharts showing the preferred method for identifying or marking the portion of a design methodology that is to be executed;

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Figure 7 is a flowchart showing the preferred method for initializing the execution of a design methodology;

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Figure 8 is a flowchart showing the preferred method for selecting a node of a design methodology that is to be executed;

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Figure 9 is a flowchart showing the preferred method for executing a node of a design process according to the present invention;

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Figures 10A and 10B are flowcharts showing the preferred method for re-executing tools specified by design make with the system of the present invention; and

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24

Figure 11 is a flowchart showing the preferred method for debugging a design process according to the present invention.

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### Description Of The Preferred Embodiment

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Referring now to Figure 1, a block diagram of the preferred embodiment of a system 11 is shown. Data is entered into the system 11 for creating design configurations and for controlling the execution of multiple design tools. Among the data input is a flow map. The

1 flow map embodies a design methodology and specifies the design tools that must be  
2 executed and the data that must be stored during a design process. The system 11 implements  
3 the design process by executing the design tools and storing data in the order indicated by the  
4 flow map. In this way, system 11 enforces the design methodology. As the system 11 is  
5 executing the design process, it constructs a complete history of the design process. At each  
6 step in the design methodology, the system 11 records the action taken, the outputs of the  
7 action, and the current design environment.

8 The system 11 can also update a design process. The system 11 automatically  
9 searches through the design process comparing the data most recently created with the data  
10 stored in the history of the design process. The system 11 determines where the most current  
11 data does not match the data recorded in the history. The system 11 then re-executes those  
12 portions of the flow map necessary in order to update the design. In this way, the system 11  
13 efficiently updates a design. The system 11 does not re-execute the entire design process, just  
14 those portions necessary to update the design.

15 The system 11 preferably comprises an input device 10, a display device 16, a  
16 processor 18, a data storage device 22, and a memory 24. The input device 10, the display  
17 device 16, the processor 18, the data storage device 22, and the memory 24, are preferably  
18 coupled together by a bus 34 in a Von Neuman architecture. Those skilled in the art will  
19 realize that these components 10, 16, 18, 22, 24, and 34 may be coupled together according to  
20 a variety of other computer architectures without departing from the spirit or scope of the  
21 present invention. The system 11 is preferably a workstation from Sun Microsystems  
22 Computer Corporation of Palo Alto, California.

23 The input device 10 is a means for inputting data and commands from a user to the  
24 system 11. The preferred embodiment of the input device 10 is a keyboard and mouse type  
25 controller.

26 The display device 16 is preferably a monitor used for displaying information to the  
27 user. The display device 16 may be a conventional CRT type display device.

28 The processor 18 executes program instruction steps, generates commands, and  
29 analyzes data configurations according to program instruction steps that are stored in the



1 memory 24 and in the data storage device 22. The processor 18 preferably is a  
2 microprocessor such as the Sun Sparc from Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation of Palo  
3 Alto, California.

4 Referring now to Figure 2, the data storage device 22 is shown in more detail. The  
5 data storage device 22 is preferably a hard disk drive. The data storage device 22 includes a  
6 design tool storage 38, a flow map storage 42, a run configuration object storage 40, and a  
7 flow configuration object storage 36. The design tool storage 38, the flow map storage 42, the  
8 run configuration object storage 40, and the flow configuration object storage 36 are coupled  
9 to the bus 34. While the flow configuration object storage 36, the design tool storage 38, the  
10 run configuration object storage 40, and the flow map storage 42 will now be described as  
11 separate storage devices, those skilled in the art will realized that they may be portions or  
12 sections of a single hard disk drive.

13 The design tool storage 38 is preferably a data storage device for storing various  
14 design tools. The design tools are stored in the design tool storage 38 when they are not being  
15 used. The design tool storage 38 stores and retrieves design tools in response to commands  
16 from the processor 18. In an exemplary embodiment, the design tools stored in the design tool  
17 storage include design rule checkers, verifiers, work benches, placers, and synthesizers. The  
18 system 11 may be used with any tools, tasks, or processes to implement any design  
19 methodology.

20 The flow map storage 42 is a means for storing flow maps when such flow maps are  
21 not in use by the system 11. A flow map is a series of design steps that must be executed  
22 during a design process. The flow map also indicates the order in which the steps must be  
23 executed. The flow map is made up of a series of nodes. There are four types of nodes: tool  
24 nodes, data nodes, control nodes, and sub-flow nodes. A tool node indicates the execution of  
25 a design tool. A data node indicates the manipulation of data. A data node need not  
26 immediately follow a tool node, but in the preferred embodiment, tool nodes and data nodes  
27 are paired with a data node immediately following a tool node to manipulate and to arrange  
28 the outputs of the tool node. A tool node may receive input from one or more nodes, but in  
29 the preferred embodiment, a data node receives one input from the immediately preceding tool

1 node. A control node is a node that allows for the modification of the status of other nodes  
2 within the flow map. A sub-flow node is a node that contains, within itself, a design  
3 methodology. When the sub-flow node is executed, a complete design flow run, which the  
4 sub-flow node represents, is executed.

5 Each node has two main indicators of its status. Other indicators of status may be  
6 used. A first indicator for a node is active or inactive. If a node is marked active, this means  
7 that the node is to be executed during the design flow run. When only a portion of the flow  
8 map is to be executed during the design flow run, the nodes that are not to be executed are  
9 marked inactive. When an active node is executed, it is also marked inactive. An inactive  
10 node either has been executed during the design flow run or is not to be executed during the  
11 design flow run. A second indicator for each node is evaluated or unevaluated. An evaluated  
12 node has data associated with it; an unevaluated node does not have data associated with it. In  
13 order for a node to be executed, all nodes upon which such node depends must be evaluated  
14 and inactive. The fact that a node is marked evaluated does not guarantee that the data  
15 associated with that node is valid, rather only that the data associated with that node exists.

16 The nodes are linked together by connectors that indicate the dependencies of a  
17 particular node upon other nodes. These connectors are references within each node that  
18 identify the nodes that input to such node and the nodes to which such node directs its outputs.  
19 A node is said to be dependent upon all nodes that input to such node and upon all nodes that  
20 the inputting nodes are in turn dependent. Thus, a node is dependent upon all nodes "up  
21 stream" from such node or from which it directly or indirectly receives inputs. The initial  
22 nodes of the flow map are referred to as input nodes. The input nodes may require that the  
23 user supply data. The output nodes of the flow map are referred to as terminal nodes. The  
24 terminal nodes are generally the final nodes of the flow map. The terminal nodes preferably  
25 are data nodes or control nodes and not tool nodes, or sub-flow nodes. In some situations it is  
26 particularly advantageous to use control nodes as the terminal nodes of the flow map. The  
27 function of a control node may be to make a decision whether or not to terminate the design  
28 flow run. In order to limit the nodes that will be executed and focus on a particular portion of  
29 a design, the user may designate nodes that are within the flow map as input nodes or as

1 terminal nodes. All nodes up stream from the nodes labeled as input nodes will be ignored,  
2 and the system 11 will look to the user for inputs at the nodes labeled as input nodes.  
3 Likewise, the system 11 will ignore all nodes below the nodes labeled as terminal nodes. The  
4 flow map storage 42 stores and retrieves flow maps in response to commands from the  
5 processor 18.

6 The run configuration object storage 40 is preferably a data storage device for storing  
7 run configuration objects ("RCOs") when such RCOs are not in use by the system 11. An  
8 RCO is a record of the inputs to a design tool, the outputs of the design tool, the identity of the  
9 design tool that produced the data, a record of the active configuration at the time the design  
10 tool was executed, a record of the time at which the design tool was executed, and a record of  
11 the tool node from which the design tool was executed. The RCO contains a reference to its  
12 version as set by the user. The RCO may also contain a record of the status of the execution  
13 of the design tool such as a UNIX status of success or failure of the execution of the design  
14 tool. A separate RCO is created each time a design tool is executed. The run configuration  
15 object storage 40 stores and retrieves RCOs in response to commands from the processor 18.

16 The flow configuration object storage 36 is a means for storing flow configuration  
17 objects ("FCOs") when such FCOs are not being used by the processor 18 and the memory 24.  
18 An FCO is a detailed history of a design flow run. The history includes the locations in the  
19 run configuration object storage 40 of the RCOs that were created during the design flow run,  
20 the versions of the RCOs, the active configuration that existed when each design tool was  
21 executed, and other data. The data is arranged in the order in which the nodes of the flow map  
22 were executed. At the end of a design flow run, a record of the time the design flow run was  
23 completed is stored in the time stamp of the FCO. The use of the FCO is particularly  
24 advantageous because it is constructed during the design flow run. An FCO is not an inferred  
25 history or a history that was some how derived after the design process is completed. The  
26 FCO is an exact record which may be used to re-create a design process, used as a basis for  
27 modifying a design process, used as a tool for detecting flaws in the design process, used as a  
28 basis for creating other design processes, and used as a basis for establishing experimental  
29 models. The FCO becomes a tool for creating and perfecting design processes. The flow

1 configuration object storage 36 stores and retrieves FCOs in response to commands from the  
2 processor 18.

3 Referring now to Figure 3, a block diagram of the memory 24 is shown. Referring  
4 now also to Figure 4, a block diagram is shown that illustrates an overview of the flow of data  
5 in the system 11 of the present invention. The memory 24 is preferably a dynamic random  
6 access memory. The memory 24 stores data, operating systems, and program instruction  
7 steps. The memory 24 comprises an active configuration memory 32, a flow map memory 48,  
8 an active FCO memory 66, an active RCO memory 50, a flow sequencer 54, a flow file  
9 description memory 12, a flow file reader 26, a flow generator 28, a flow viewer 56, a flow  
10 editor 52, an active tool memory 60, a tool notification memory 44, a tool launch server 64,  
11 and a graphical user interface memory 62.

12 The active configuration memory 32 is a record of the current, surrounding  
13 environment and default conditions of the system 11. The active configuration memory 32  
14 may record tolerances for outputs and design assumptions. For example, the active  
15 configuration memory 32 may contain search lists, set up files, data on how design tools will  
16 be executed, versions of input and design data files, and status information. The active  
17 memory 32 also may contain reference to data files which may be, or may have been,  
18 modified by a design tool. The processor 18 regularly updates the active configuration  
19 memory 32. The active configuration 32 is coupled to the bus 34.

20 The flow map memory 48 is a means for storing the flow map that the system 11 is  
21 currently executing. The flow map memory 48 is coupled to the bus 34.

22 The active FCO memory 66 is a means for storing the FCO that the system 11 is  
23 currently using. The active FCO memory 66 is coupled to the bus 34.

24 The active RCO memory 50 is a means for storing the RCO that the system 11 is  
25 currently using. Design tools may store their output data in an RCO. When the flow  
26 sequencer 54 executes a tool node of a flow map, the flow sequencer 54 creates a new RCO  
27 which it stores in the active RCO memory 50. The flow sequencer 54 copies the input data to  
28 the design tool into the RCO and hands this RCO and the design tool that is to be executed to  
29 another system for execution of the design tool. When the design tool has completed



1 execution, it records its outputs in the new RCO and returns the new RCO to the active RCO  
2 memory 50. The RCO is then stored in the run configuration object storage 40. An RCO may  
3 also be stored in the active RCO memory 50 when the flow sequencer 54 is determining  
4 whether or not the tool node that created the data of the RCO must be re-executed in order to  
5 update a design. The RCO stored in the active RCO memory 50 is, therefore, the RCO that  
6 the flow sequencer 54 has just created in anticipation of the execution of a design tool, the  
7 RCO that contains the output data of a design tool that was just executed, or an RCO that is  
8 being analyzed by the flow sequencer 54 for the validity of its data. The active RCO memory  
9 50 is coupled to the bus 34.

10 The flow sequencer 54 is a set of program instruction steps that are stored in the  
11 memory 24. The processor 18, under the control of the program instruction steps of the flow  
12 sequencer 54, executes the design process described by the flow map stored in the flow map  
13 memory 48 and constructs a history of the design process in the active FCO memory 66.  
14 When the flow sequencer 54 is said to take an action, it is actually the processor 18 under the  
15 control of the program instruction steps of the flow sequencer 54 taking the action. The flow  
16 sequencer 54 steps forwards or backwards from node to node through the flow map calling for  
17 the execution of design tools at tool nodes, the storing of data at data nodes, executing the  
18 functions of control nodes, and executing the design said to take an action, it is actually the  
19 processor 18 under the control of the program instruction steps of the flow sequencer 54  
20 taking the action. The flow sequencer 54 steps forwards or backwards from node to node  
21 through the flow map calling for the execution of design tools at tool nodes, the storing of  
22 data at data nodes, executing the functions of control nodes, and executing the design flow  
23 runs of sub-flow nodes. When the flow sequencer 54 executes a tool node, the flow sequencer  
24 54 retrieves RCOs from the run configuration object storage 40 as indicated by the nodes that  
25 input to the tool node, retrieves the appropriate design tool from the design tool storage 38,  
26 and prepares a new RCO for the execution of the design tool. The flow sequencer 54 stores  
27 the new RCO in the active RCO memory 50. In the preferred embodiment design tools are  
28 executed by a separate system (not shown). The separate system is a server that supports the  
29 running and monitoring of individual design tools. The present invention arranges data so that

1 each design tool need not be modified to work with other design tools. In this way, the  
2 present invention allows the use, in combination, of design tools from many different  
3 manufacturers which otherwise would be incompatible for such use in combination. The flow  
4 sequencer 54 stores copies of the input data files in the RCO and presents the design tool and  
5 the new RCO to the other system for the execution of the design tool. When the other system  
6 has completed execution of the design tool, the RCO is returned to the active RCO memory  
7 50. The flow sequencer 54 then stores the RCO in the run configuration object storage 40 and  
8 creates an entry in the FCO stored in the active FCO memory 66. The entry in the FCO  
9 contains the location of the RCO in the run configuration object storage 40 and a record of the  
10 active configuration, as stored in the active configuration memory 60 at the completion of the  
11 execution of the design tool. When the flow sequencer 54 executes a data node, the flow  
12 sequencer 54 gathers data files. These data files may be stored in RCOs, may be data so that it  
13 is formatted correctly for, or is otherwise acceptable to, a succeeding tool node. In this way,  
14 the present invention allows for use of different design tools, without modification of the  
15 design tools, which otherwise would be incompatible for use in one design flow run. At a  
16 control node, the flow sequencer 54 executes a function specified by the control node. The  
17 flow sequencer 54 analyzes data, information stored in the active configuration memory 32,  
18 and the general design environment to determine the result of the function specified by the  
19 control node. The flow sequencer 54 may, in response to the results of the function of the  
20 control node, mark certain nodes of the flow map active or inactive. In general, at a control  
21 node the flow sequencer 54 may modify, according to the function specified by the control  
22 node, the execution of the design flow run in light of the results of the execution of the design  
23 flow run up to the control node. At sub-flow nodes, the flow sequencer 54 executes the  
24 design flow run specified by the sub-flow node. The design flow run specified by the sub-  
25 flow node is a complete design flow run; during execution of this design flow run, the flow  
26 sequencer 54 will create a new and separate flow configuration object. Note that any design  
27 flow run may be specified by a control node within a design flow run. The output of a sub-  
28 flow node is an FCO.

1           The flow sequencer 54 also controls the design updating function. The flow sequencer  
2   54 compares the data associated with each node to the data associated with the surrounding  
3   nodes. The flow sequencer 54 determines when the data is out of date and determines the  
4   nodes that must be re-executed to update the design. The flow sequencer 54 then re-executes  
5   only the nodes necessary to update the design. The flow sequencer 54 is coupled to the bus  
6   34. In particular, the flow sequencer 54 is coupled, as shown in Figure 4, to receive a flow  
7   map, to access and to receive an RCO, and to access and to receive an FCO.

8           The flow file description memory 12 is preferably a means for storing a flow file  
9   description. The flow file description is an ASCII description of a flow map. The user inputs  
10   the flow file description through the input device 10. The flow file description memory 12 is  
11   coupled to the bus 34.

12          The flow file reader 26 is a set of program instruction steps that are stored in the  
13   memory 24. When the processor 18 executes these program instruction steps, the processor  
14   18 reads and parses the data of the flow file description, which is stored in the flow file  
15   description memory 12, in preparation for generating a flow map. When the flow file reader  
16   26 is said to execute an action, in actuality, the processor 18 is executing the program  
17   instruction steps of the flow file reader 26. The flow file reader 26 is coupled to the bus 34  
18   and, in particular, is coupled, as shown in Figure 4, to receive a flow file description.

19          The flow generator 28 is a set of program instruction steps that are stored in the  
20   memory 24. When executed by the processor 18, the flow generator 28 accepts an input from  
21   the flow file reader 26 and generates a flow map that the flow sequencer 54 can execute. The  
22   flow generator 28 receives the parsed data of the flow file description from the flow file reader  
23   26. When the flow generator 28 finds enough information to form a node of the flow map, the  
24   flow generator 28 establishes a node and establishes the dependencies of the node. The flow  
25   generator 28 stores the complete flow map in the flow map memory 48. When the flow  
26   generator 28 is said to execute an action, in actuality, the processor 18 is executing the  
27   program instruction steps of the flow generator 28. The flow map generator 28 is coupled to  
28   the bus 34. As Figure 4 shows, the flow generator 28 is coupled to receive data from the flow  
29   file reader 26 and to output a flow map.



1       The flow viewer 56 is a set of program instruction steps that are stored in the memory  
2       24. When the processor 18 executes these program instruction steps, the flow viewer 56 is a  
3       means of outputting, through the display device 16, data concerning the flow map that is  
4       stored in the flow map memory 48, the flow sequencer 54, and the FCO that is stored in the  
5       active FCO memory 66. The flow viewer 56 is also a means by which the user, through the  
6       input device 10, may modify the parameters of a design flow run. The user may modify the  
7       FCO that is stored in the active FCO memory 66 or the active configuration that is stored in  
8       the active configuration memory 32. The user may also temporarily modify the flow map that  
9       is stored in the flow map memory 48 using the flow viewer 56. The data that the user enters  
10      through the input device 10 and the flow viewer 56 affects only the current design flow run.  
11      The user may not permanently modify a flow map, the flow sequencer 54, or an FCO through  
12      the flow viewer 56. The flow viewer 56 is coupled to the bus 34. In particular, the flow  
13      viewer 56 is coupled, as shown in Figure 4, to transmit data to and to receive data from the  
14      flow sequencer 54, the flow configuration object, and the flow map.

15      The flow editor 52 is a set of program instruction steps that are stored in the memory  
16      24. When the processor 18 executes these program instruction steps, they are a means by  
17      which a user can, through the display device 16 and the input device 10, view and modify the  
18      flow file description that is stored in the flow file description memory 12, the flow map that is  
19      stored in the flow map memory 48, the flow sequencer 54, or the FCO that is stored in the  
20      active FCO memory 66. Using the flow editor 52, the user can create a completely new  
21      design process. The user may permanently modify the flow file description stored in the flow  
22      file description memory 12, the flow map stored in the flow map memory 48, or the FCO by  
23      means of the flow editor 52. The flow editor 52 is coupled to the bus 34. As is shown in  
24      Figure 4, the flow editor 52 is coupled to transmit data to and to receive data from the flow  
25      configuration object, the flow map, and the flow sequencer 54. The flow editor 52 is also  
26      coupled to transmit data to the flow file description.

27      The active tool memory 60 is a reference to the design tool that is currently being  
28      executed. The execution of a design tool is called a tool run. The active tool memory 60 is  
29      coupled to the bus 34.

1           The system 11 also includes a design tool completion signal called a tool notification.  
2   Tool notifications are stored in a tool notification memory 44. This signal informs the flow  
3   sequencer 54 of the completion of the execution of a design tool and of the tool node from  
4   which the flow sequencer 54 called the design tool. The tool notification memory 44 is  
5   coupled to the bus 34.

6           The tool launch server 64 is a set of program instruction steps stored in the memory 24  
7   that, when executed by the processor 18, serve as a conduit for data and commands from the  
8   processor 18 and the flow sequencer 54 to another system for the execution of the design tool.  
9   The tool launch server 64 hands off the active tool, input data, and the RCO that is stored in  
10   the active RCO memory 50 to a separate system to execute the design tool. The tool launch  
11   server 64 is coupled to the bus 34.

12          The graphical user interface memory 62 is a means for storing a plurality of graphical  
13   user interfaces. The graphical user interfaces are screen formats, fields, and icons that are  
14   displayed to the user on the display device 16. The graphical user interfaces are used in  
15   conjunction with the flow editor 52 and the flow viewer 56. The graphical user interface  
16   memory 62 is coupled to the bus 34.

17          Referring now to Figure 5, a preferred method for creating design configurations and  
18   for controlling the execution of multiple design tools is shown. Figure 5 shows the preferred  
19   method for executing a design flow run. During a design flow run, the system 11 implements  
20   the design process described in the flow map that is stored in the flow map memory 48.  
21   During the design flow run, the system 11 advantageously constructs a history of the design  
22   flow run that is a complete design configuration. Beginning in step 100, the system 11  
23   accepts a flow map and a set of initial conditions as inputs. The flow map is loaded into the  
24   flow map memory 48. The user may instruct the system 11 to execute all nodes of the flow  
25   map, or the user may limit the design flow run to a selected portion of the flow map. If the  
26   user limits the design flow run to a portion of the flow map, the user will also specify in the  
27   initial conditions the portion of the flow map that is to be executed during the design flow run.  
28   The system 11 will treat the initial nodes of such portion of the flow map as input nodes and  
29   the final nodes of such portion of the flow map as terminal nodes. In step 102, the system 11

1 identifies or marks the nodes of the flow map as active. The details of how the system 11  
2 marks nodes active is explained below with reference to Figures 6A & 6B. The system 11  
3 initializes a design flow run in step 104. The details of an initialization of a design flow run  
4 are shown in Figure 7. In step 106, the system 11 selects an active node to be executed. The  
5 system 11 then executes the selected node in step 108. In step 110, the system 11 searches for  
6 other active nodes in the flow map. If there are active nodes, the system 11 returns to step 106  
7 to select and to execute another active node. If in step 110 there are no active nodes on the  
8 flow map, the design flow run is complete.

9 Referring now to Figures 6A & 6B, the preferred method for identifying or marking  
10 nodes as active is shown. When a node is marked, the appropriate signal in the flow map  
11 memory 48 is set or reset. The flow sequencer 54 first, in step 112, marks all nodes of the  
12 flow map as inactive. The flow sequencer 54 then in step 114 analyzes the initial conditions  
13 from the user to determine if the entire flow map will be executed or if only a portion of the  
14 flow map will be executed. If the entire flow map will be executed, the flow sequencer 54  
15 marks all nodes active in step 116, then marks all nodes unevaluated in step 118 and the  
16 method ends.

17 If only a portion of the flow map will be executed, the flow sequencer 54 marks the  
18 pertinent nodes active. The pertinent nodes are those nodes that make up the portion of the  
19 flow map that is to be executed. The preferred method for marking nodes proceeds from step  
20 114 to step 120 where the user inputs one or more nodes of interest and designates the nodes  
21 as either input nodes or output nodes. This data may be a part of the initial conditions  
22 originally input to the system 11. The nodes of interest should be similarly categorized as  
23 input nodes or output nodes. The flow sequencer 54 tests whether the nodes of interest are  
24 input nodes in step 124. If the nodes of interest are designated input nodes, the flow  
25 sequencer 54 proceeds to step 126 where it marks the nodes listed as input nodes. The flow  
26 sequencer 54 then goes to an inactive input node in step 128. At step 130, the flow sequencer  
27 54 marks the node active. In the preferred method, the flow sequencer 54 then proceeds to  
28 step 132 where the flow sequencer 54 analyzes the current node for its status as a terminal  
29 node. If the node is not a terminal node, the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 136 where the

1 flow sequencer 54 determines if all nodes to which the current node directs its outputs are  
2 active. If all nodes are active, the flow sequencer 54 has completed this branch of the flow  
3 map, and the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 144. If there are inactive nodes to which the  
4 current node directs its outputs, the flow sequencer 54, in step 134, selects the next inactive  
5 node in the flow map as the current node. With the newly selected node, the flow sequencer  
6 54 returns to step 130.

7 If the current node in step 132 is found to be a terminal node, the flow sequencer 54  
8 proceeds to step 138 where the flow sequencer 54 determines whether there are inactive nodes  
9 to which the current node directs its outputs. The first time this determination is made the  
10 result will be negative since the flow sequencer 54 is at a terminal node. The flow sequencer  
11 54 will, however, be moving up this branch of the flow map searching for branches that  
12 originate off of this branch. As the flow sequencer 54 moves up the branch, the test in step  
13 138 will become significant because the flow sequencer 54 may find branches of the flow  
14 map, which originate from the current branch, that have not yet been marked as active. If  
15 there are inactive nodes to which the current node directs its outputs, the flow sequencer 54  
16 returns to step 134 to select such node and to mark the nodes down this branch as active.

17 If in step 138 there are no inactive nodes to which the current node directs its outputs,  
18 the flow sequencer 54 determines if the node is an input node in step 144. The flow sequencer  
19 54 may reach step 144 either from step 138 or from step 136. If the node is not an input node,  
20 the flow sequencer 54, in step 142, moves backward through the flow map to an active node  
21 that directs its outputs to the current node. The flow sequencer 54 then returns to step 138. If  
22 in step 144 the node is an input node, the flow sequencer 54 has marked all nodes that depend  
23 upon this input node active. The flow sequencer 54 then looks for inactive input nodes in step  
24 146. If there are inactive input nodes, the flow sequencer 54 returns to step 128 to mark such  
25 inactive input node, and all nodes that depend on such input node, active. If there are no  
26 inactive input nodes, the flow sequencer 54 marks all active nodes as unevaluated in step 148,  
27 and the method ends.

28 If in step 124 of Figure 6A the nodes of interest are not input nodes, the nodes of  
29 interest are output nodes, and the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 150 of Figure 6B. The

1 flow sequencer 54 proceeds from step 124 to step 150 where it identifies the nodes as terminal  
2 nodes. The flow sequencer 54 then selects an inactive terminal node in step 152. The flow  
3 sequencer 54 marks the current node active in step 154. The flow sequencer 54 then searches  
4 backwards through the flow map for inactive nodes that direct their outputs to the current  
5 node, step 158. If there are inactive nodes that direct their outputs to the current node, the  
6 flow sequencer 54, in step 156, selects such an inactive node as the current node and returns to  
7 step 154.

8 If in step 158 there are no inactive nodes that direct their outputs to the current node,  
9 the flow sequencer 54 begins moving forward through the flow map looking for incoming  
10 branches. The flow sequencer 54 determines if the current node is a terminal node in step  
11 160. If the node is not a terminal node, the flow sequencer 54 selects the next active node to  
12 which the current node directs its outputs in step 162 and returns to step 158. In this way the  
13 flow sequencer 54 retraces its steps to the terminal node from which it began in step 152. If in  
14 step 160 the node is a terminal node, the flow sequencer 54 has returned to the initial terminal  
15 node and has marked all nodes upon which this terminal node depends as active. The flow  
16 sequencer 54 then searches the flow map for inactive terminal nodes in step 164. If there are  
17 inactive terminal nodes, the flow sequencer 54 returns to step 152 and selects an inactive  
18 terminal node as the current node. If in step 164 there are no inactive terminal nodes, the flow  
19 sequencer 54 marks all active nodes as unevaluated in step 166, and the method ends.

20 An alternate method eliminates steps 124 through 148. When the nodes of interest are  
21 input nodes, steps 124 through 148 require the flow sequencer 54 to make two passes through  
22 the nodes. The first pass is embodied in steps 124 through 148; the second pass is made when  
23 the nodes are executed. The alternate method involves eliminating the first pass. In this  
24 alternate method, when the nodes of interest are input nodes, the flow sequencer 54 executes a  
25 node; the flow sequencer 54 then executes all nodes to which the just executed node directs its  
26 outputs. This process is repeated until the terminal nodes are reached. In general, the flow  
27 sequencer 54 executes a node and then executes the nodes to which the just executed node  
28 directs its outputs. While this alternate method eliminates the need to mark the appropriate  
29 nodes active, it limits the opportunities to execute nodes in parallel. For some flow maps,

1     however, the alternate method may be faster and more efficient than the preferred method  
2     shown in steps 122 through 148.

3             Referring now to Figure 7, the preferred method for initializing a design flow run (step  
4     104 of Figure 5) is shown. Beginning in Step 170, the flow sequencer 54 selects an active  
5     input node, and in step 172, determines whether all the input data for the selected node is  
6     available. The flow sequencer 54 may make this determination by analyzing a file system or a  
7     design management system. The flow sequencer 54 will not continue with the design flow  
8     run unless all input data is available. The input data may be stored in individual data files that  
9     the user specifies, may be stored in an FCO, or may be stored in RCOs that are referenced in  
10    an FCO stored in the flow configuration object storage 36. If the input data is not available,  
11    the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 174 where it requests the input data from the user.  
12    After the data is input, the flow sequencer 54 continues the design flow run in step 176. If the  
13    input data is available, the method proceeds directly from step 172 to step 176. The flow  
14    sequencer 54 marks the input node inactive and evaluated in step 176. The method then ends.

15            Referring now to Figure 8, the preferred method of selecting a node to be executed is  
16    shown. The selection of the node to be executed is critical since the nodes must be executed  
17    in a specific order to enforce design methodologies and other tool input constraints and  
18    requirements. Beginning in step 180, the flow sequencer 54 searches the flow map for an  
19    active node where all nodes that input to such an active node are inactive. If the flow  
20    sequencer 54 finds such a node, the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 182. At step 182, the  
21    flow sequencer 54 selects the node it found in step 180. The flow sequencer 54 then analyzes  
22    the nodes that direct their outputs to the selected node for their status as evaluated. If all the  
23    nodes that direct their outputs to the selected node are evaluated, the method ends. If all the  
24    nodes that direct their outputs to the selected node are not evaluated, an error has occurred. A  
25    node may not be inactive and unevaluated. The system 11 displays an error message through  
26    the display device 16 in step 186, and the design flow run is terminated.

27            If in step 180 there is not an active node having all nodes that direct their outputs to  
28    such a node are inactive, the method proceeds to step 188. At step 188, the flow sequencer 54  
29    searches the flow map for active input nodes. If the flow sequencer 54 finds an active input

1 node in step 188, the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 190 where the flow sequencer 54  
2 selects the active input node as the next node to be executed. The flow sequencer 54 then, in  
3 step 192, determines whether there is input data with this input node. If there is no input data  
4 available, the flow sequencer 54, in step 195, requests input data from the user. When there is  
5 input data available, the flow sequencer 54 marks the node inactive and evaluated in step 194  
6 and then returns to step 180 to search for a node that it can execute. The flow sequencer 54  
7 does not select the node into which the input node direct its outputs because there may be  
8 other input nodes that direct their outputs to that node. When the flow sequencer 54 returns to  
9 step 180, however, it is highly probable that it will be able to select the node into which the  
10 input node, which was just evaluated, directs its outputs.

11 If there are no active input nodes in step 188, the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step  
12 196 where it determines if there are tool notifications in the tool notification memory 44. If  
13 there are no tool notifications, the flow sequencer 54 must wait for a tool notification. Thus,  
14 the method returns to step 196. If in step 196 there is a tool notification, the flow sequencer  
15 54, in step 197, selects the tool node, as indicated in the tool notification, that called the  
16 design tool. In step 197, the flow sequencer 54 stores the RCO, which is currently stored in  
17 the active RCO memory 50, in the run configuration object storage 4U and creates an entry in  
18 the FCO, which is currently stored in the active FCO memory 66, of the location of the RCO  
19 in the run configuration object storage 40. The flow sequencer 54 creates an entry in the FCO  
20 of the active configuration, as stored in the active configuration memory 32. The flow  
21 sequencer 54 stores in the FCO in the active FCO memory 66 the version of the RCO, a  
22 record of the nodes which produced the input data for the design tool, and a record of the  
23 version of the RCO. The flow sequencer 54 then, in step 199, marks the tool node inactive  
24 and evaluated. The flow sequencer 54 then returns to step 180 to search for other nodes where  
25 all nodes that input to such node are inactive. Once again, it is highly probable that the node  
26 to which the tool node that was marked in active in step 199 directs its outputs will be  
27 selected in step 182.

28 Referring now to Figure 9, the preferred method of executing a node is shown.  
29 Beginning in step 200, the flow sequencer 54 analyzes the selected node for its status as a tool

1 node. If the node is a tool node, the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 202 where it prepares  
2 a new RCO, which it stores in the active RCO memory 50. The flow sequencer 54 then, in  
3 step 204, presents the new RCO, the required data, and to the active tool to another system for  
4 execution. The flow sequencer 54 presents the RCO, the data, and the active tool to the  
5 design tool through the tool launch server 64. Once the flow sequencer 54 has launched the  
6 active tool, the method ends.

7 If in step 200 the node is not a tool node, the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 206  
8 where it analyzes the node for its status as a data node. If the node is a data node, the flow  
9 sequencer 54 proceeds to step 208 where it gathers the data files specified by the data node.  
10 Generally but not necessarily, the data files will have been produced by the design tool  
11 executed at the immediately preceding tool node. In this case, the data files will be in, or will  
12 be referenced in, the RCO created at the immediately preceding tool node. The data files may,  
13 alternatively, be referenced in the active configuration which the flow sequencer 54 recorded  
14 in the FCO at the immediately preceding tool node. The flow sequencer 54 then labels,  
15 formats, arranges, and otherwise modifies the data, as specified by the data node, so that a  
16 design tool at a succeeding tool node can use the data. In step 210, the flow sequencer 54  
17 creates a reference in the FCO of the execution of the data node and marks the data node  
18 inactive and evaluated.

19 If in step 206 the node is not a data node, the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 212  
20 where it analyzes the node for its status as a control node. If the node is a control node, the  
21 flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 214 where it executes a function specified by the control  
22 node. At a control node, the flow sequencer 54 may analyze any data contained in, or  
23 referenced by, the FCO stored in the active FCO memory 66, may analyze the active  
24 configuration, may analyze the general design environment, and may analyze any other data  
25 available to it. The flow sequencer 54 may, according to the function it executes, change the  
26 status of any node from active to inactive or vice versa, or may otherwise modify the design  
27 flow run. Thus, at a control node, the flow sequencer 54 may modify the design flow run in  
28 light of the current status of the design flow run. The flow sequencer 54 then, in step 216,



1 creates an entry in the FCO of its actions in response to the control node and marks the control  
2 node inactive and evaluated. The method then ends.

3 If in step 212 the node is not a control node, the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step  
4 218. At step 218 the flow sequencer 54 determines if the node is a sub-flow node. If the node  
5 is a sub-flow node, the flow sequencer 54 proceeds to step 220 where it executes the design  
6 flow run specified by the flow map identified by the sub-flow node. The output of the sub-  
7 flow node is an FCO that contains a complete record of the design flow run. Note that any  
8 design flow run may be executed within a sub-flow node and that design flow runs executed at  
9 sub-flow nodes may themselves contain sub-flow nodes. The flow sequencer 54 then, in step  
10 222, makes an entry in the FCO stored in the active FCO memory 66 by recording a reference  
11 to the FCO, which was created by executing the sub-flow node. The flow sequencer 54 also  
12 marks the sub-flow node inactive and evaluated, and the method ends.

13 If in step 218 the node is not a sub-flow node, an error has occurred. The method has  
14 analyzed the node for all possible nodes and has not found a match. The system 11 outputs an  
15 error message through the display device 16 in step 224, and the method ends.

16 Referring now to Figures 10A and 10B, the preferred method for performing a "flow  
17 make" of the system 11 is shown. Flow make is a method of updating a design process after a  
18 design flow run has been executed. After a design flow run, design tools, data, or both may be  
19 modified. The user needs to identify where the design process has been modified and to  
20 update the design process. The system 11 uses flow make to identify the nodes that have been  
21 modified and to re-execute those nodes along with all nodes that depend on such modified  
22 nodes. Flow make re-executes only the nodes that must be executed to update the design  
23 process. Flow make does not execute any node that has not been modified or that does not  
24 depend on a node that has been modified.

25 The method for performing flow make begins in step 260 where the system 11 accepts  
26 inputs of a flow map and an FCO. The system 11, in step 262, next creates a working copy of  
27 the FCO and stores this copy in the active FCO memory 66. The system 11 creates a working  
28 copy of the FCO so that the input FCO is not modified by flow make. The user may,  
29 however, override this feature and have the system 11 overwrite the FCO. The system 11

1 stores the input FCO in the flow configuration object storage 36. The FCO stored in the  
2 active FCO memory 66 retains the time stamp of the input FCO. The system 11 then  
3 designates the current RCOs in step 264. The current RCOs are those RCOs that users have  
4 designated as representing the most current version of a part of the flow map. The system 11  
5 replaces the references to the RCOs in the FCO stored in the active FCO memory 66 with  
6 references to the most current RCOs.

7 In step 266, the flow sequencer 54 marks the relevant nodes of the flow map as active.  
8 The user need not execute flow make on the entire flow map. The user can limit flow make to  
9 a portion of the flow map. If the user is executing flow make for the entire flow map, all  
10 nodes are marked active in step 266. If the user is limiting flow make, then only the relevant  
11 nodes are marked active in step 266. The system 11 marks the relevant nodes active using a  
12 method that was described with reference to Figures 6A & 6B. The flow sequencer 54 then  
13 selects an active input node in step 268. The flow sequencer 54, in step 272, determines  
14 whether all nodes that direct their outputs to the current active node are evaluated. If there are  
15 unevaluated nodes that input to the current node, the method continues in step 274. In step  
16 274, the flow sequencer 54 searches the flow map in the flow map memory 48 for any active  
17 node. If there are no active nodes, the method ends. If there are active nodes, the flow  
18 sequencer 54 selects, in step 276, an active node, and the method returns to step 272. If the  
19 flow sequencer 54 determines, in step 272, that all nodes that input to the selected node are  
20 evaluated, the method continues in step 278.

21 In step 278, the flow sequencer 54 determines if the node is a tool node. If the node is  
22 a tool node, the flow sequencer 54 analyzes the input files, as recorded in the RCO associated  
23 with the tool node. The flow sequencer 54 compares the time at which the input files were  
24 created to the time recorded in the time stamp of the FCO to determine if all the input files  
25 were created before the FCO was completed. If any input files were created after the FCO  
26 was completed, the tool node must be re-executed, and the method continues in step 296  
27 where the node is re-executed. If in step 286 all the input files were created before the FCO  
28 was completed, the method continues in step 292 where the flow sequencer 54 compares the  
29 design tool recorded in the RCO to the design tool specified by the tool node. If the design

1 tools do not match exactly in step 292, the flow sequencer 54 must re-execute the node. The  
2 method continues in step 296 where the flow sequencer 54 executes the node. If in step 292  
3 the design tool specified by the tool node matches the design tool recorded in the RCO, the  
4 method continues in step 294. In step 294, the flow sequencer 54 compares the version of the  
5 RCO to the version of the FCO. If the versions do not match, the method proceeds to step  
6 296 where the flow sequencer 54 re-executes the node. If in step 294 the version of the RCO  
7 matches the version of the FCO, the tool node is current. The flow sequencer 54 marks the  
8 tool node inactive and evaluated in step 298, and the method returns to step 276.

9 If in step 278 the node is not a tool node, the flow sequencer 54 analyzes the node in  
10 step 280, to determine if the node is a control node. If the node is a control node, the flow  
11 sequencer 54 re-executes the control node in step 296. During flow make, all active control  
12 nodes must be re-executed.

13 If in step 280 the flow sequencer 54 determines that the node is not a control node, the  
14 method continues in step 282 where the flow sequencer 54 determines if the node is a data  
15 node. If the node is a data node, the flow sequencer 54 analyzes the input data files of the data  
16 node as they are recorded in the FCO. The flow sequencer 54 determines if these input data  
17 files match the current input data files. If the input data files do not match, the method  
18 proceeds to step 296 where the flow sequencer 54 re-executes the data node. If in step 288 the  
19 input data files match the input data files recorded in the FCO, the flow sequencer 54 marks  
20 the data node inactive and evaluated in step 298, and the method returns to step 276.

21 Referring now to Figure 11, a flow chart of the preferred method for debugging a  
22 design flow run is shown. Similarly to step 100 of Figure 5, a flow map and initial conditions  
23 are input to the system 11 in step 310. Included with the flow map and the initial conditions is  
24 a list of break points. Break points are nodes at which the user desires to review the data and  
25 status of the design flow run. The flow sequencer 54 marks the appropriate nodes active in  
26 step 312. The flow sequencer 54 uses the method described above with reference to Figures  
27 6A and 6B. The flow sequencer 54 then initializes a design flow run in step 314; once again,  
28 the flow sequencer 54 uses the method described above with reference to Figure 7. In step  
29 316, the flow sequencer 54 selects an active node. After the flow sequencer 54 selects a node

1 in step 316, the flow sequencer 54 preferably searches the list of break points, in step 318, to  
2 determine if the selected node is a break point. If the selected node is not a break point, the  
3 method continues to step 332. If at step 318 the selected node is determined to be a break  
4 point, the flow sequencer 54, in step 320 determines if choice 1, choice 2, or choice 3 is  
5 associated with this break point.

6 The flow sequencer 54 may take one of three actions at a break point. The choice of  
7 action is a part of the initial conditions and is associated with the break points. In choice 1,  
8 the flow sequencer 54 outputs, through the display device 16, the input files to the node that is  
9 the break point and then pauses. The flow sequencer 54 searches for a command, which is  
10 input through the input device 10, to continue. When the command to continue is input, the  
11 flow sequencer 54 continues the design flow run. In choice 2, the flow sequencer stores the  
12 FCO, which is currently stored in the active FCO memory 66, in the flow configuration object  
13 storage 36. The flow sequencer 54 then continues the design flow run. In choice 3, the flow  
14 sequencer 54 outputs the data, which is input to the selected node, stores the FCO, which is  
15 currently stored in the active FCO memory 66, in the flow configuration storage 36, and ends  
16 the design flow run. Choices 1, 2, and 3 may be used in any combination with the break  
17 points. For example, the first break point may be associated with choice 2, and the second  
18 break point may be associated with choice 1. Since choice 3 ends the design flow run, only  
19 one break point associated with choice 3 can be executed during a design flow run.

20 If in step 318 the flow sequencer 54 determines that the selected node is a break point,  
21 the flow sequencer 54, in step 320, determines if choice 1, choice 2, or choice 3 is associated  
22 with the break point. If choice 1 is associated with the break point, the flow sequencer 54, in  
23 step 322, outputs the data, which is the input data to the selected node, through the display  
24 device 16. The flow sequencer 54 then, step 324, searches for a command to continue. When  
25 the flow sequencer 54 finds the command to continue, the method proceeds to step 332. If in  
26 step 320 the flow sequencer 54 determines that choice 2 is associated with the break point, the  
27 flow sequencer 54 in step 326, stores the FCO, which is currently stored in the active FCO  
28 memory 66, in the flow configuration storage 36. The method then continues in step 332. If  
29 in step 320 the flow sequencer 54 determines that choice 3 is associated with the break point,

1 the flow sequencer 54 stores the FCO, which is currently stored in the active FCO memory 66,  
2 in the flow configuration object storage 36. The flow sequencer 54 then, in step 330, outputs  
3 the data, which is the input data to the node, through the display device 16. The method then  
4 ends.

5 If in step 318 the flow sequencer 54 determines that the node is not a break point, the  
6 method continues in step 332. In step 332, the flow sequencer 54 executes the node. The  
7 flow sequencer 54 uses the method discussed above with reference to Figures 8 and 9. The  
8 flow sequencer 54 then, in step 334, searches the flow map stored in the flow map memory 48  
9 for active nodes. If the flow sequencer 54 finds an active node, the method returns to step  
10 316. If the flow sequencer 54 does not find, in step 334, an active node the method ends.

11 While the present invention has been described with reference to certain preferred  
12 embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that various modifications may be  
13 provided. For example, the data contained in the RCOs may be stored directly in the active  
14 FCO or the design tools may be executed either by the processor or by separate parallel  
15 processors. These and other variations upon and modifications to the preferred embodiments  
16 are provided for by the present invention, which is limited only by the following claims.

1 WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

2 1. An apparatus for enforcing design methodologies, analyzing design processes,  
3 and creating histories of design processes comprising:

4 a processor, having inputs and outputs, for executing program instruction steps;

5 a flow map memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and outputs of  
6 the memory, for storing a flow map in response to commands from the  
7 processor;

8 an active FCO memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and outputs of  
9 the processor, for storing a flow configuration object in response to commands  
10 from the processor; and

11 a flow sequencer memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and outputs  
12 of the processor, the flow sequencer memory storing program instruction steps  
13 for controlling the processor for executing the flow map stored in the flow map  
14 memory and for constructing the flow configuration object stored in the active  
15 FCO memory.

16 2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the memory further comprises an active  
17 RCO memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and outputs of the processor,  
18 for storing a run configuration object in response to commands from the processor.

19 3. The apparatus of claim 2 further comprising:

20 an input device, having outputs coupled to the processor, for the inputting of data and  
21 commands;

22 a display device, having inputs coupled to the processor, for outputting data in  
23 response to commands from the processor; and

24 a data storage device, having inputs and outputs coupled to the processor, and to the  
25 display device, for storing a flow configuration object, a run configuration  
26 object, and a flow map in response to commands from the processor.

27 4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein the data storage device further  
28 comprises;

1 a flow configuration object storage, having inputs and outputs coupled to the  
2 processor, for storing flow configuration objects in response to commands  
3 from the processor;  
4 a flow map storage, having inputs and outputs coupled to the processor, for storing  
5 flow maps in response to commands from the processor;  
6 a design tool storage, having inputs and outputs coupled to the processor, for storing  
7 design tools in response to commands from the processor; and  
8 a run configuration object storage, having inputs and outputs coupled to the processor,  
9 for storing run configuration objects in response to commands from the  
10 processor.

11 5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the memory further comprises:

12 a flow file description memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and  
13 outputs of the processor, for storing a flow file description in response to  
14 commands from the processor;  
15 a flow file reader memory, having inputs and outputs the inputs coupled to receive a  
16 flow file description from the flow file description memory and coupled to the  
17 inputs and outputs of the processor, for storing program instruction steps for  
18 controlling the processor for reading and parsing the flow file description  
19 stored in the flow file description memory; and  
20 a flow generator memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and outputs  
21 of the processor and coupled to receive data from the flow file reader memory,  
22 for storing program instruction steps for controlling the processor for  
23 constructing a flow map from the output of the flow file reader and for storing  
24 the flow map in the flow map memory.

25 6. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the memory further comprises a flow editor  
26 memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and outputs of the processor, for  
27 storing program instruction steps for controlling the processor for permanently modifying the  
28 flow file description stored in the flow file description memory, the flow map stored in the

1 flow map memory the flow sequencer, and the flow configuration object stored in the active  
2 FCO memory in response to commands from the input device and the processor.

3 7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the memory further comprises a flow  
4 viewer, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and outputs of the processor, for  
5 temporarily modifying the flow map stored in the flow map memory, the flow sequencer, and  
6 the flow configuration object stored in the active FCO memory in response to commands from  
7 the input device and the processor.

8 8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the memory further comprises:  
9 an active configuration memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and  
10 outputs of the processor, for storing a record of the current design environment  
11 and default conditions of the apparatus in response to commands from the  
12 processor;  
13 an active tool memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and outputs of  
14 the processor, for storing a record of the design tool currently being executed in  
15 response to commands from the processor;  
16 a tool notification memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and  
17 outputs of the processor, for storing a signal to the flow sequencer that a design  
18 tool has completed execution and the node from which the design tool was  
19 executed in response to commands from the processor;  
20 a graphical user interface memory, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and  
21 outputs of the processor, for storing at least one graphical user interface in  
22 response to commands from the processor; and  
23 a tool launch server, having inputs and outputs coupled to the inputs and outputs of the  
24 processor, for storing program instruction steps for controlling the processor  
25 for creating a conduit to systems for the execution of design tools.

26 9. A method for creating design configurations and for controlling the execution  
27 of multiple design tools, the method comprising the steps of:  
28 preparing nodes of a flow map that are to be executed;  
29 determining if there are nodes of the flow map to be executed;



1        selecting a node of the flow map;  
2        executing the selected node; and  
3        repeating the steps of selecting and executing for each node of the flow map to be  
4        executed and that is unexecuted.

5        10.    The method of claim 9 wherein the method of preparing the nodes of the flow  
6        map comprises the steps of:

7        determining if all nodes are to be executed;  
8        marking the selected nodes active if not all nodes are to be executed;  
9        marking all nodes active if all nodes are to be executed; and  
10       marking all active nodes unevaluated.

11       11.    The method of claim 10 wherein the method of marking the selected nodes of  
12       the flow map active comprises the steps of:

13       receiving a node as a node of interest;  
14       determining if the node of interest is an input node;  
15       marking nodes, which depend upon the node of interest, active if the node of interest is  
16       an input node; and  
17       marking nodes, upon which the node of interest depends, active if the node of interest  
18       is not an input node.

19       12.    The method of claim 10 wherein the method of selecting an active node  
20       comprises the steps of:

21       selecting an active node where all nodes that direct their outputs to the selected node  
22       are inactive and evaluated;  
23       selecting an active input node if there are no nodes where all nodes that direct their  
24       outputs to the node are inactive and evaluated;  
25       marking the node inactive and evaluated if an input node is selected;  
26       repeating this method if an input node was selected;  
27       determining if there is a tool notification;  
28       repeating the step of determining if there is no tool notification until there is a tool  
29       notification;

- 1 selecting the node indicated in the tool notification;
  - 2 marking the node, indicated in the tool notification, inactive and evaluated; and
  - 3 repeating this method if there was a tool notification.
- 4 13. The method of claim 9 wherein the method of executing an active node
- 5 comprises the steps of:
- 6 determining if the node is a tool node;
  - 7 preparing a run configuration object and storing the run configuration object in an
  - 8 active RCO memory if the node is a tool node;
  - 9 executing the design tool if the node is a tool node;
  - 10 determining if the node is a data node;
  - 11 preparing data in accordance with the data node if the node is a data node;
  - 12 determining if the node is a control node;
  - 13 executing a function defined by the control node if the node is a control node;
  - 14 determining if the node is a sub-flow node; and
  - 15 executing a design flow run specified by the sub-flow node if the node is a sub-flow
  - 16 node.
- 17 14. A method for updating a design process comprising the steps to: selecting a
- 18 node;
- 19 determining if all inputs to the node are current;
  - 20 determining if the node is current; and
  - 21 executing the node if either the inputs to the node or if the node are not current.
- 22 15. A method for debugging a design process comprising the steps of:
- 23 inputting a flow map and a list of break points;
  - 24 selecting an active node of the flow map;
  - 25 determining if the selected node is a break point;
  - 26 outputting the inputs to the selected node if the selected node is a break point;
  - 27 executing the node; and
  - 28 repeating the steps of selecting, determining, outputting, executing, and repeating.

1           16.    The method of claim 15 further comprising the step of storing an flow  
2 configuration object which is being constructed, in a flow configuration storage if a selected  
3 node is a break node.

4           17.    A system for creating design configurations and for controlling the execution  
5 of multiple design tool comprising:

6           a first storage means for storing a flow map, having nodes, for execution;

7           a flow sequencer means, coupled to the first storage means, for determining the nodes  
8 of the flow map to be executed, for executing the nodes of the flow map, and  
9 for constructing a history of the design process; and

10          a second storage means, coupled to the flow sequencer means, for storing the history  
11 of the design process.

12          18.    The system of claim 17 further comprising a third storage means, having inputs  
13 and outputs coupled to the flow sequencer means and the second storage means, for storing a  
14 history of a design tool run referenced in the history of the design process stored in the second  
15 storage means.

16          19.    The apparatus of claim 18 further comprising:

17          a flow file description memory means, having inputs and outputs, for storing a  
18 description of flow map;

19          an input means, having inputs and outputs coupled to the flow file description memory  
20 means, for inputting data and commands;

21          a flow file reader means, having inputs and outputs the inputs coupled to the flow file  
22 description memory means, for reading and parsing the data stored in the flow  
23 file description means; and

24          a flow generator means, having inputs coupled to the flow file reader means and  
25 outputs coupled to the first storage means, for generating a flow map from the  
26 outputs of the flow file description memory means and for storing the  
27 generated flow map in the first storage means.

28          20.    The apparatus of claim 19 further comprising an editor means, coupled to the  
29 flow file description memory means, the flow sequencer means, the first storage means, the

1 second storage means, and the third storage means, for modifying permanently the first  
2 storage means, the flow sequencer means, the second storage means, the third storage means  
3 and the flow file description memory means.

4 21. The apparatus of claim 20 further comprising a viewer means, having inputs  
5 and outputs coupled to the flow sequencer means, the first storage means, the second storage  
6 means, and the third storage means, for modifying temporarily the first storage means, the  
7 flow sequencer means, the second storage means, and the third storage means.

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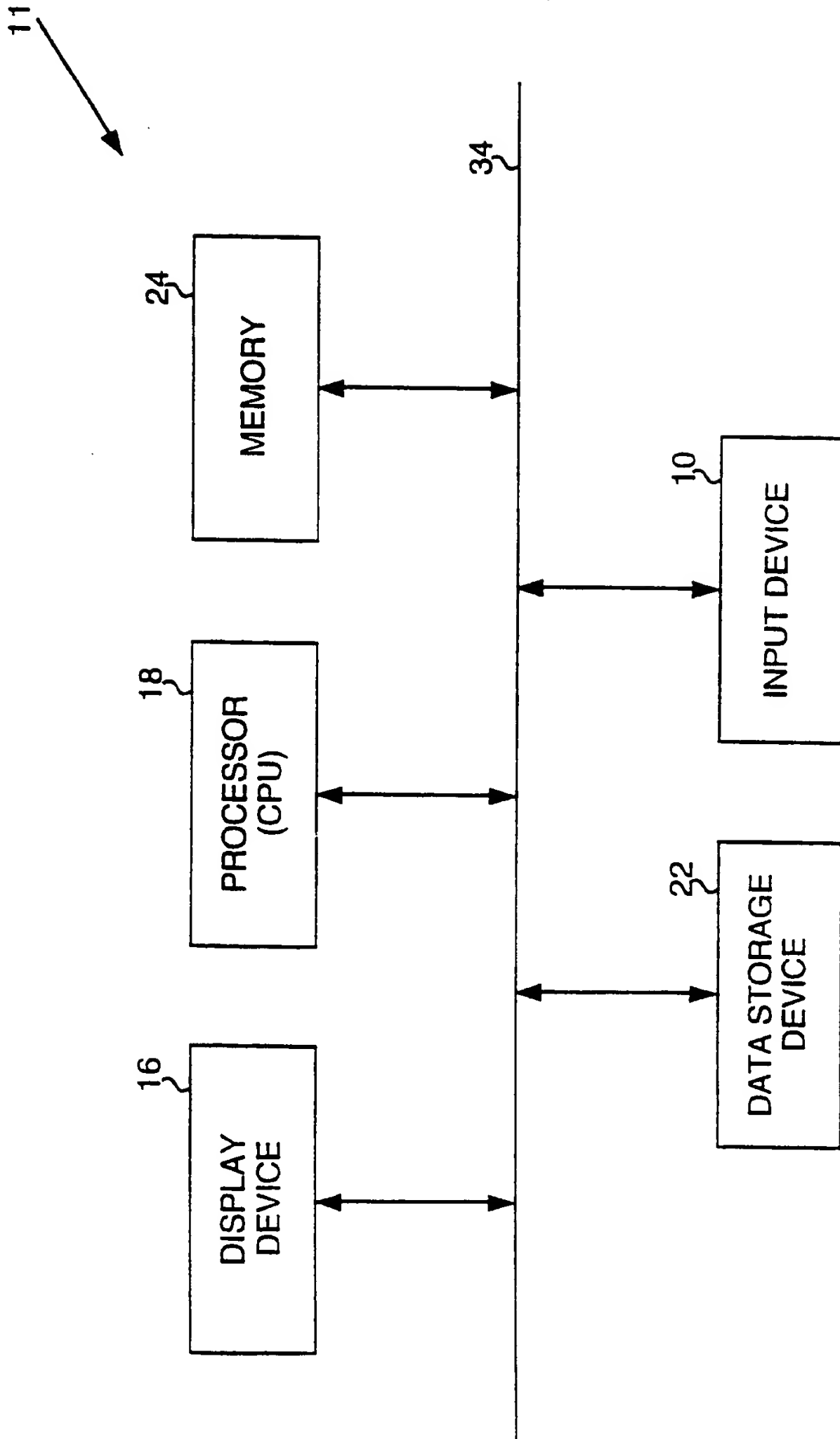


FIG. 1

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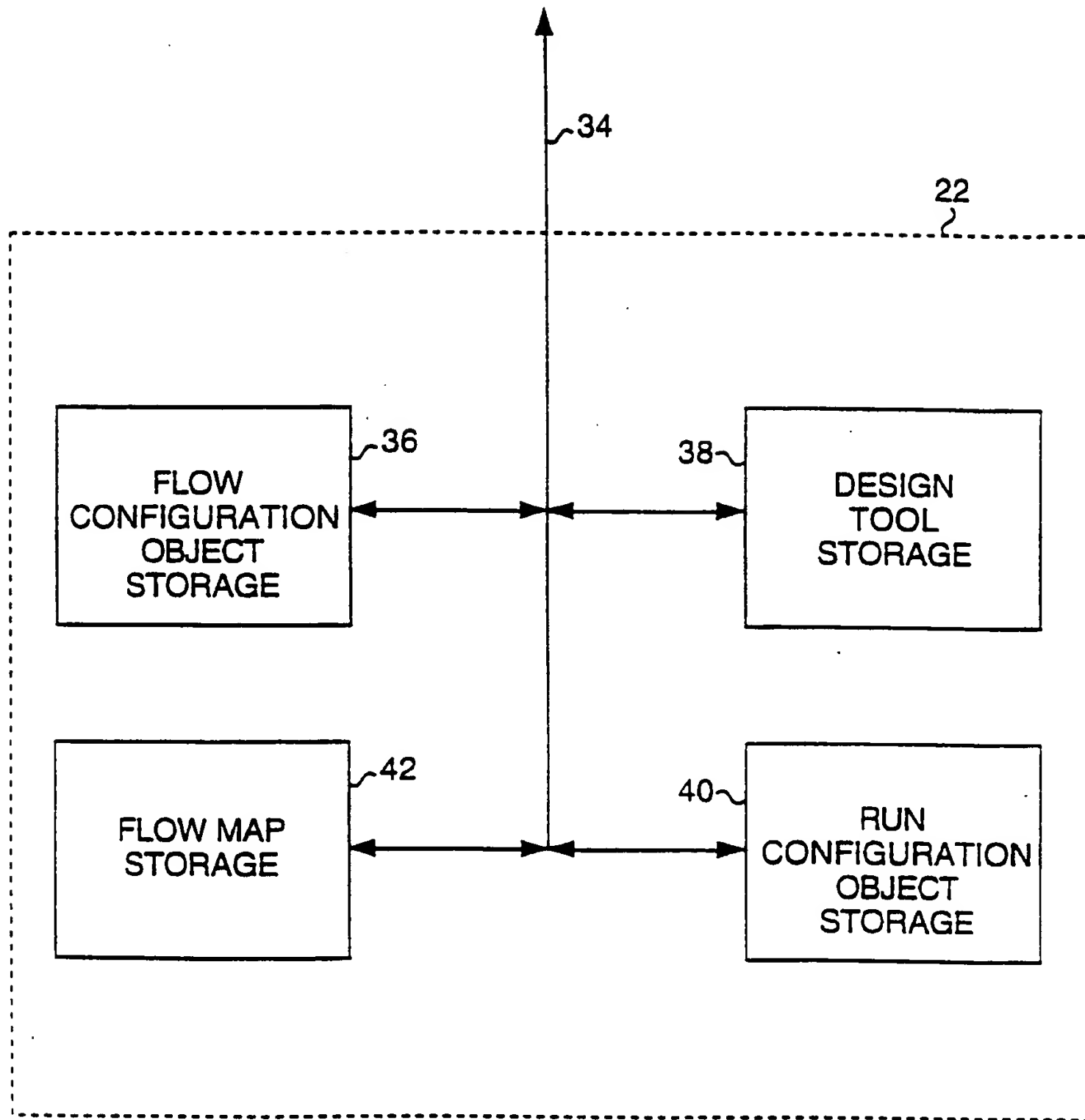


FIG. 2

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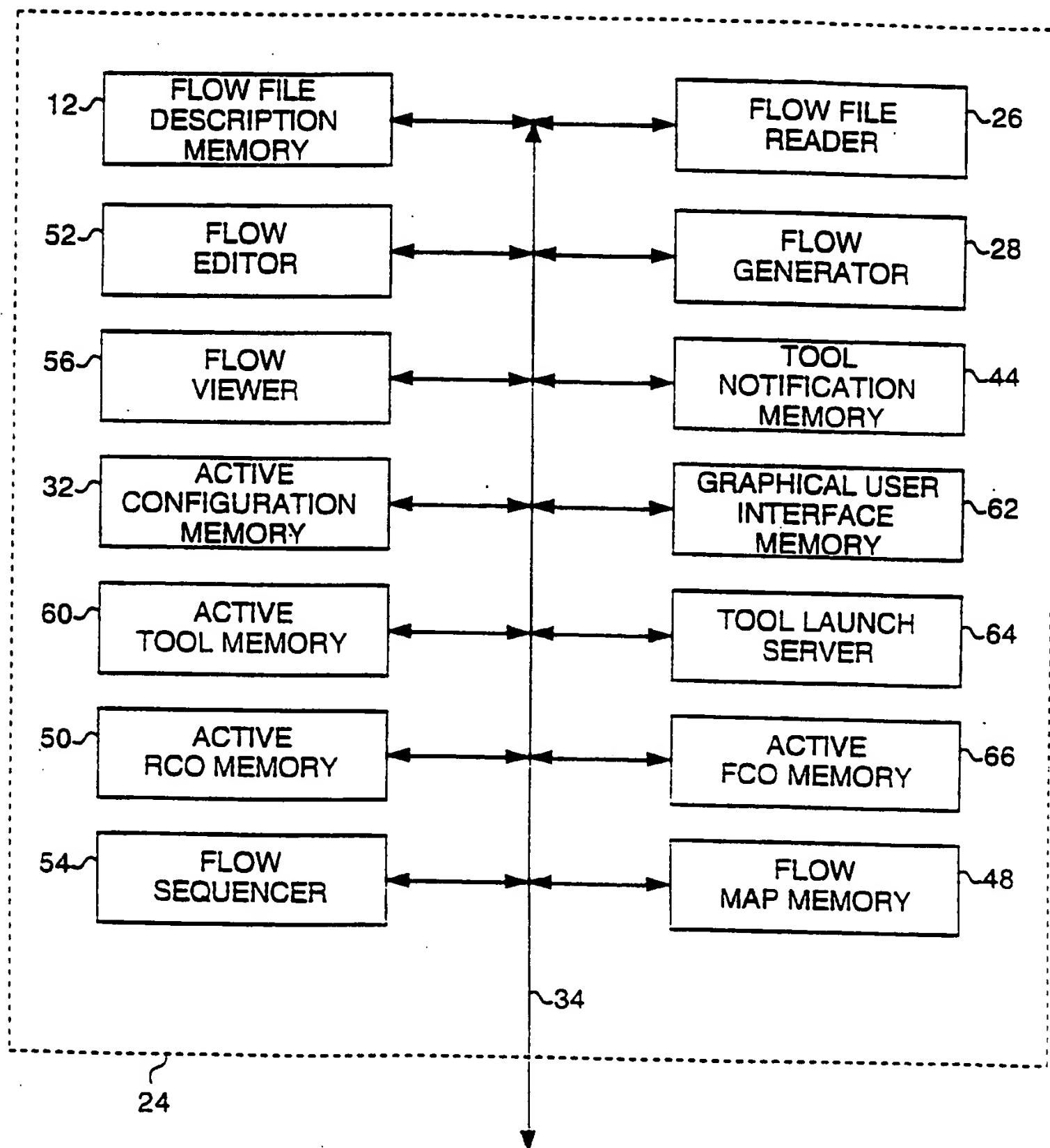


FIG. 3

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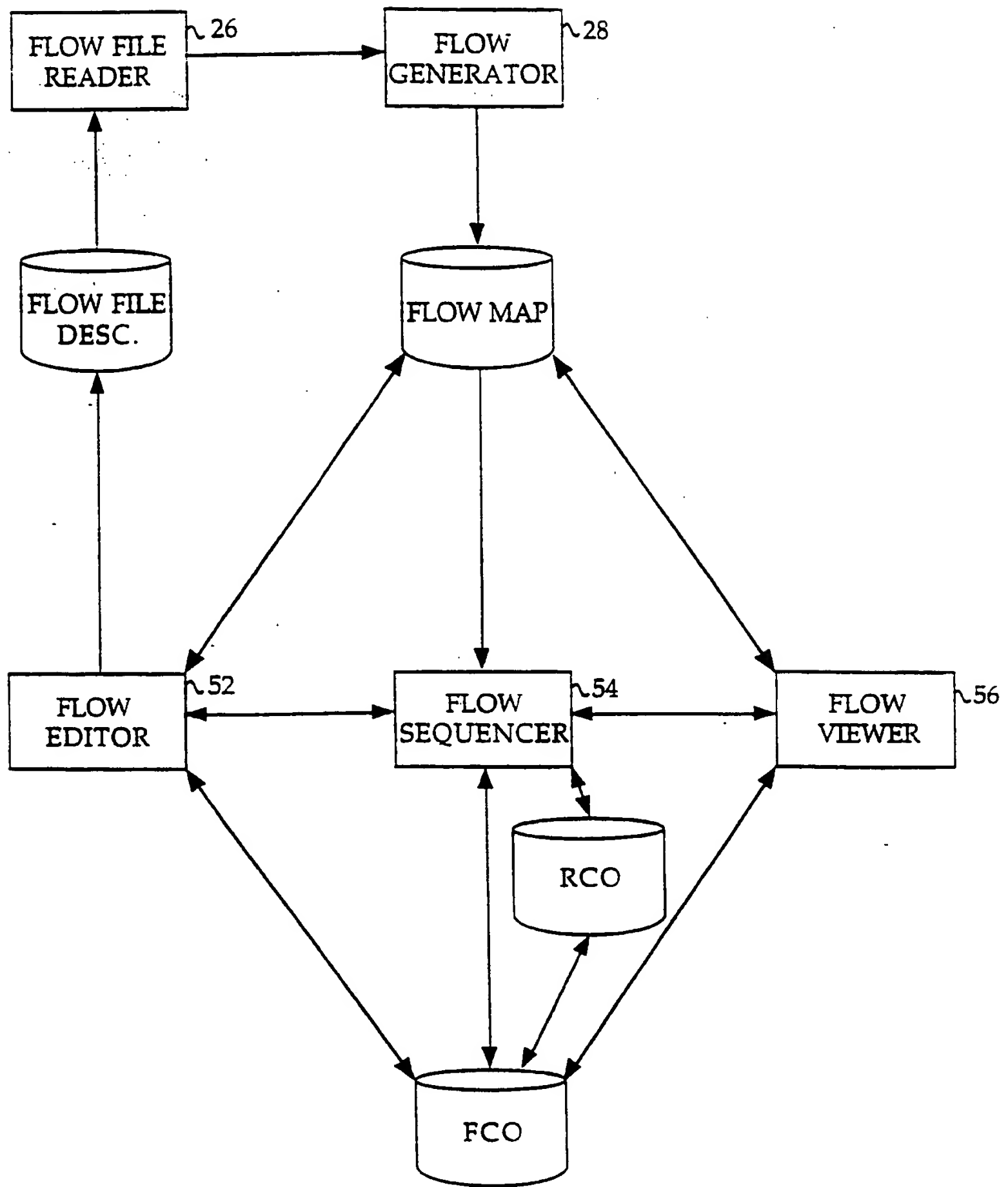


FIG. 4



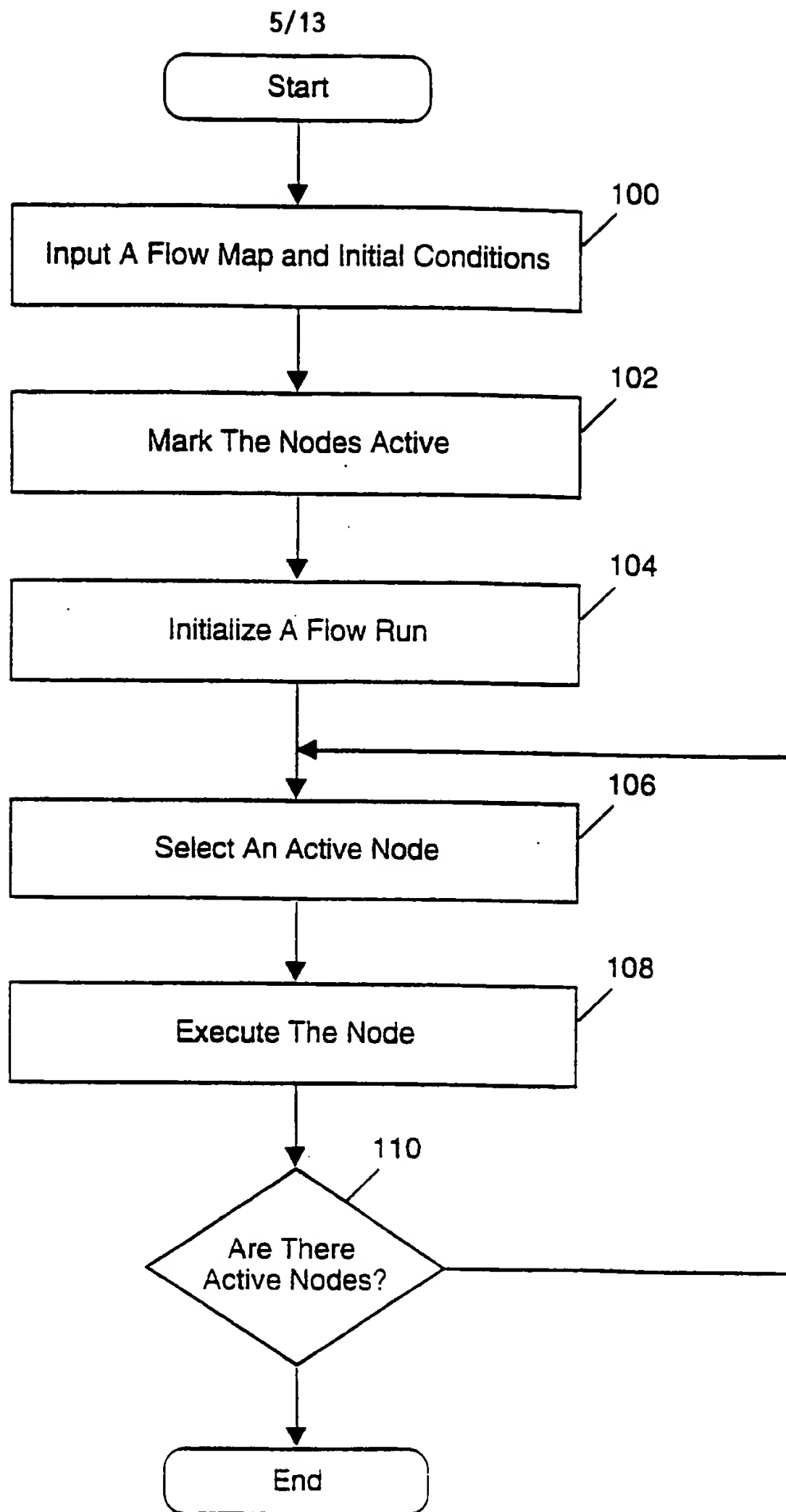


FIG. 5

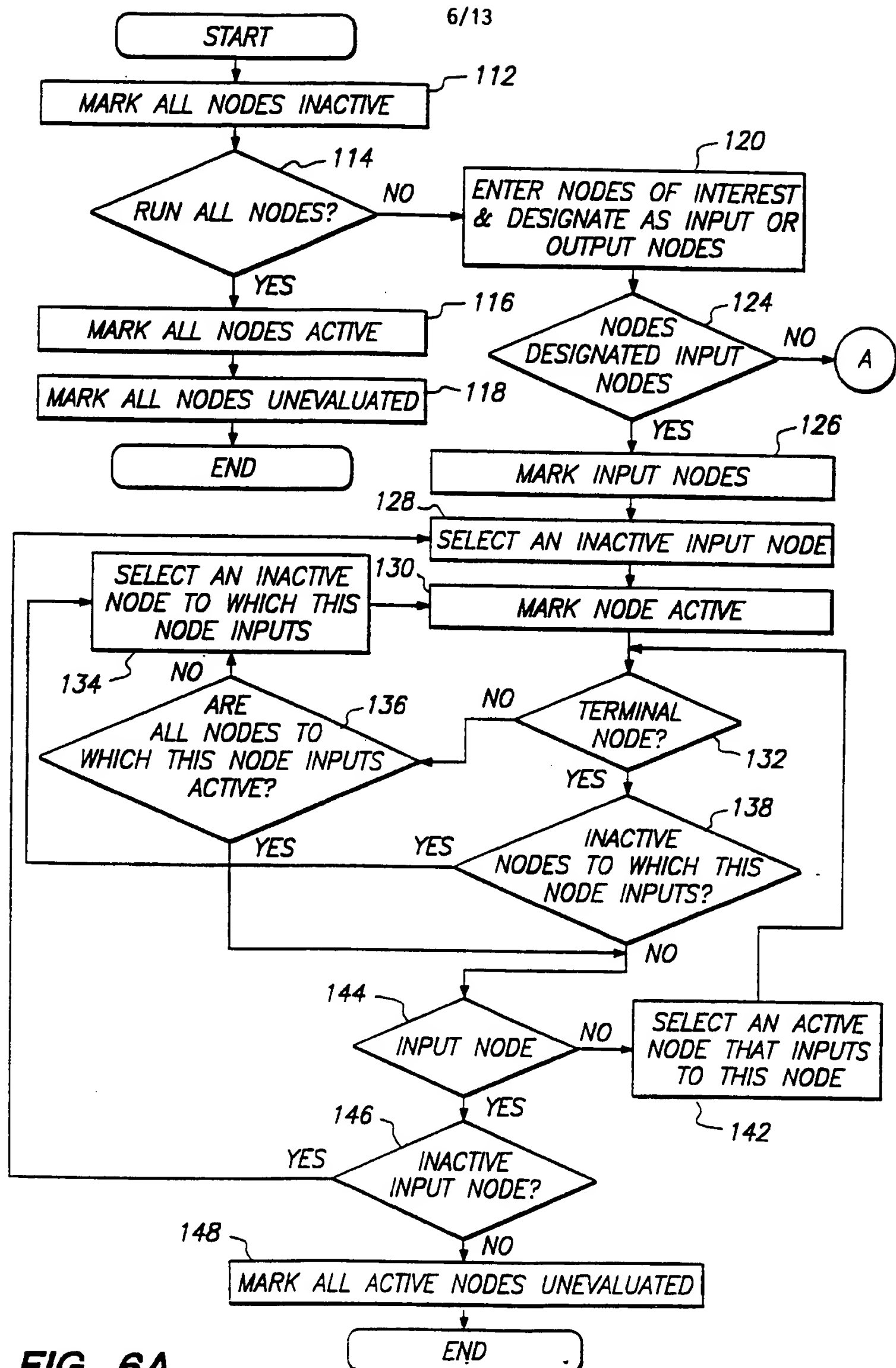
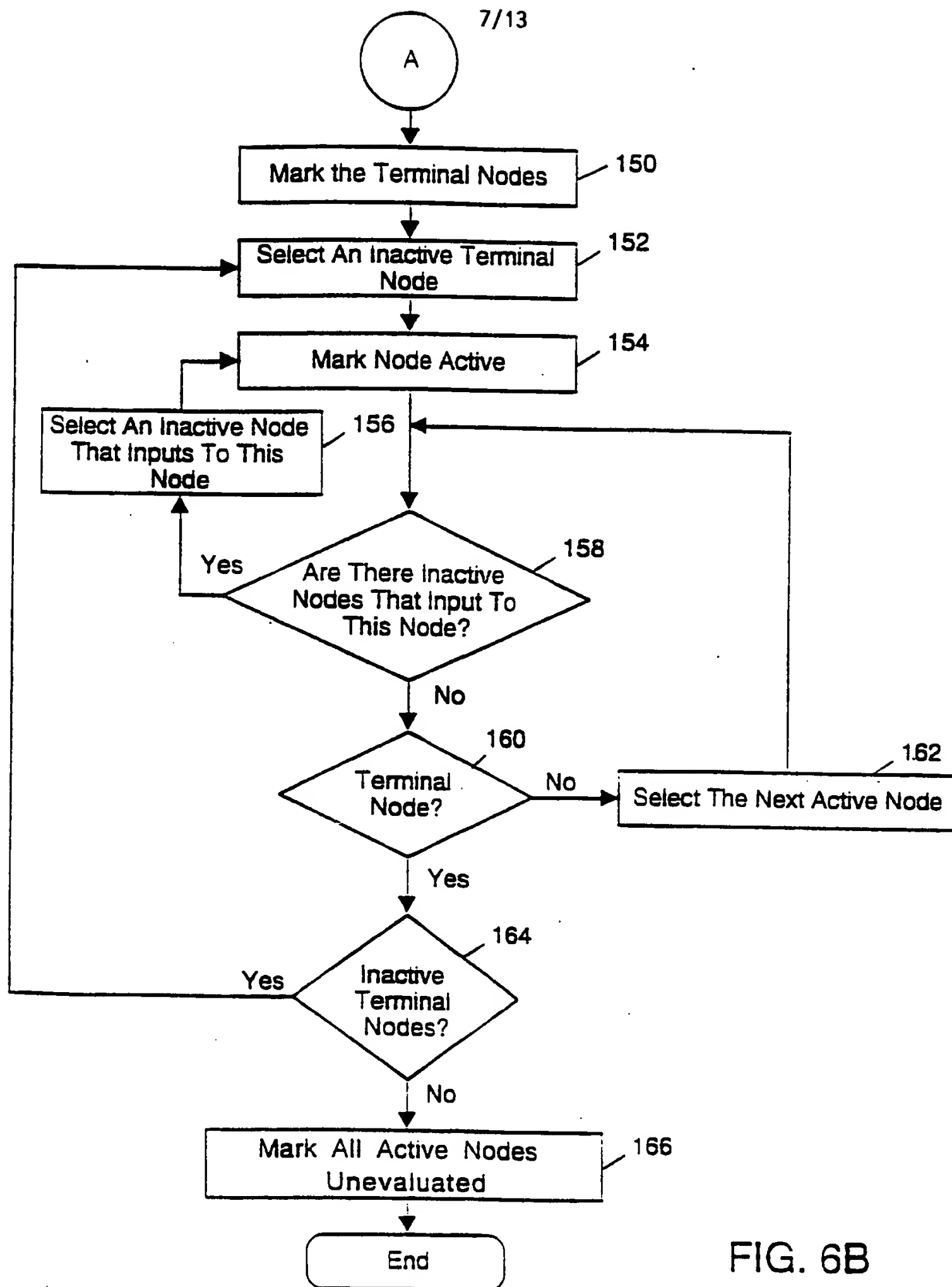


FIG. 6A



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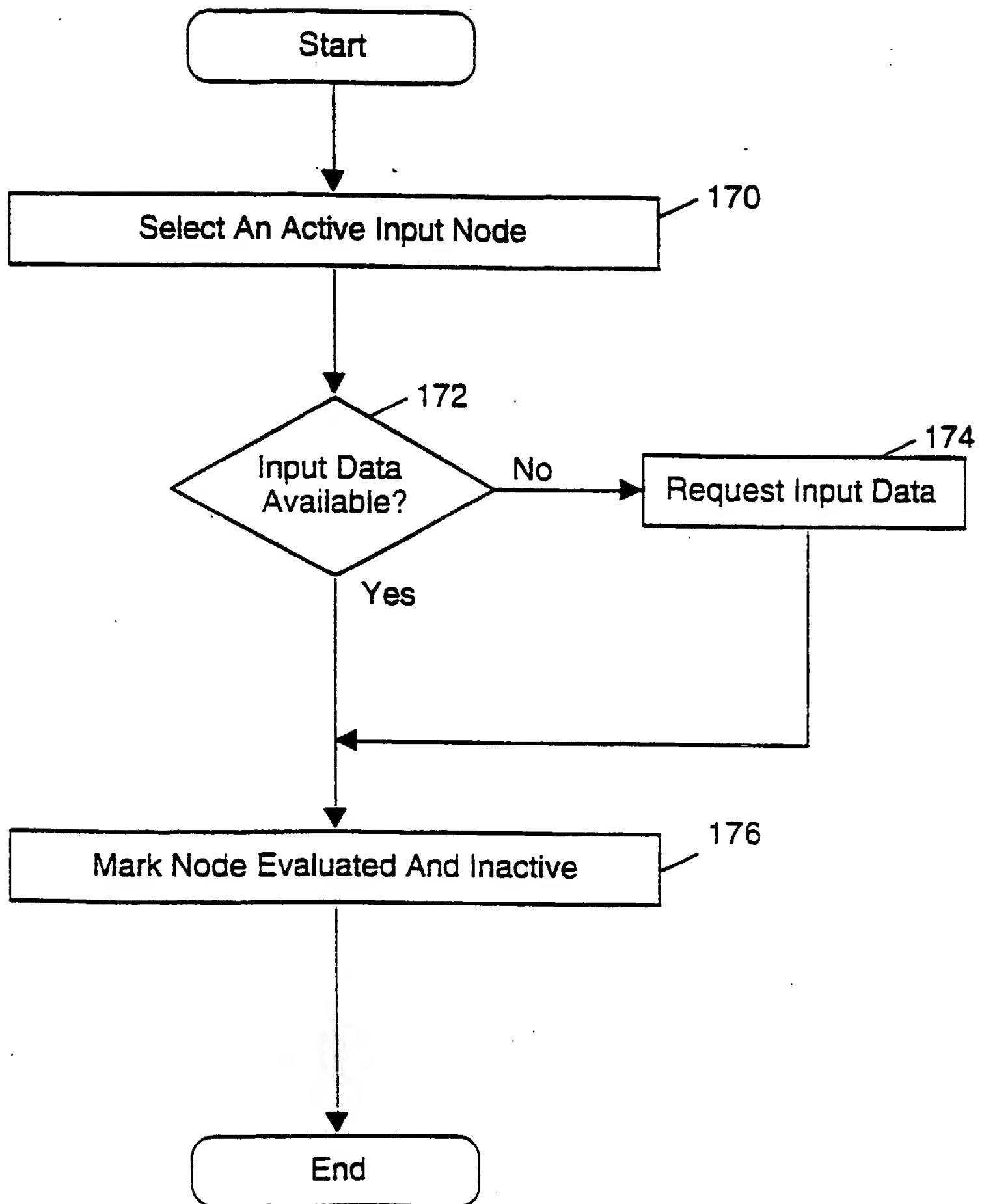


FIG. 7

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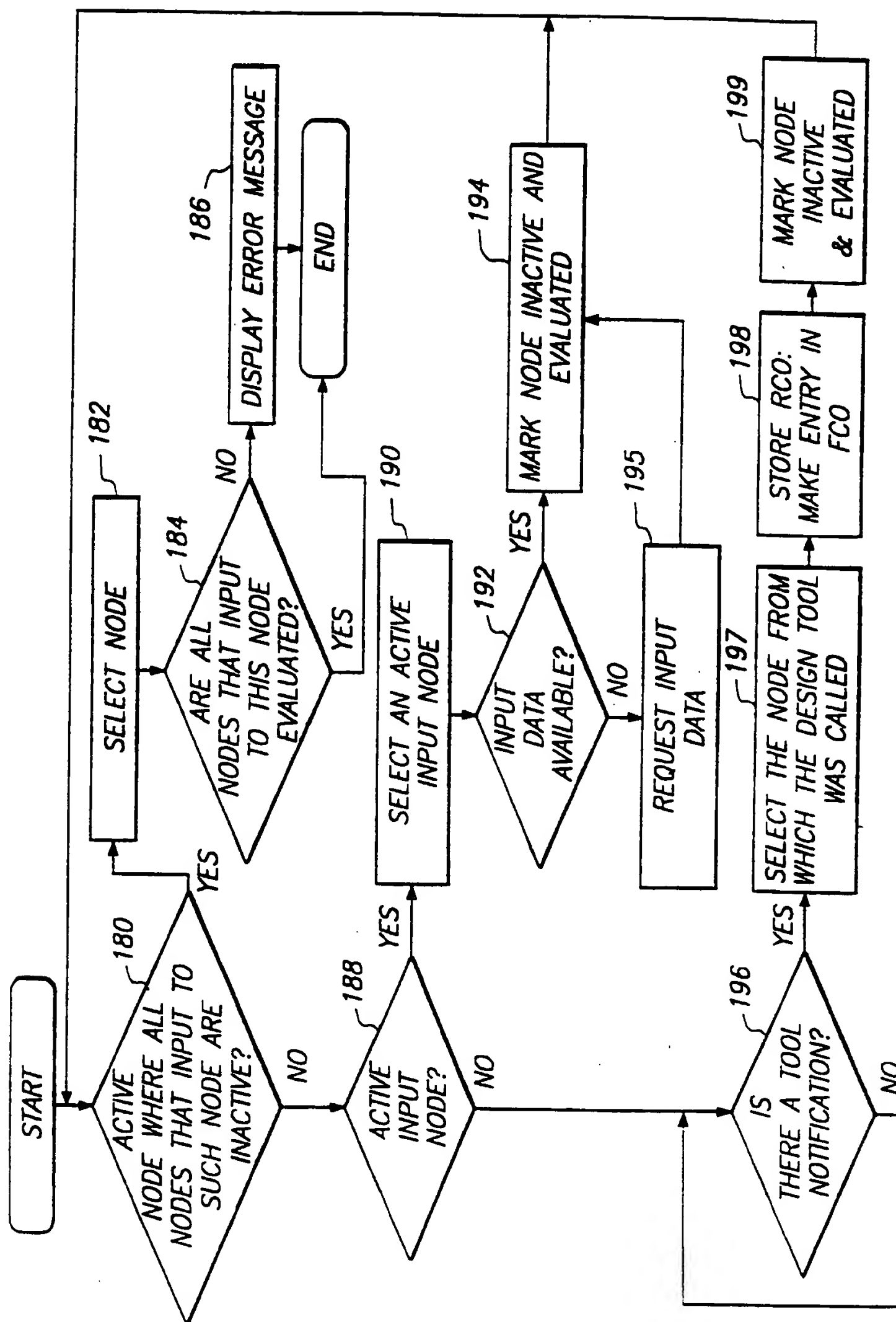


FIG. 8

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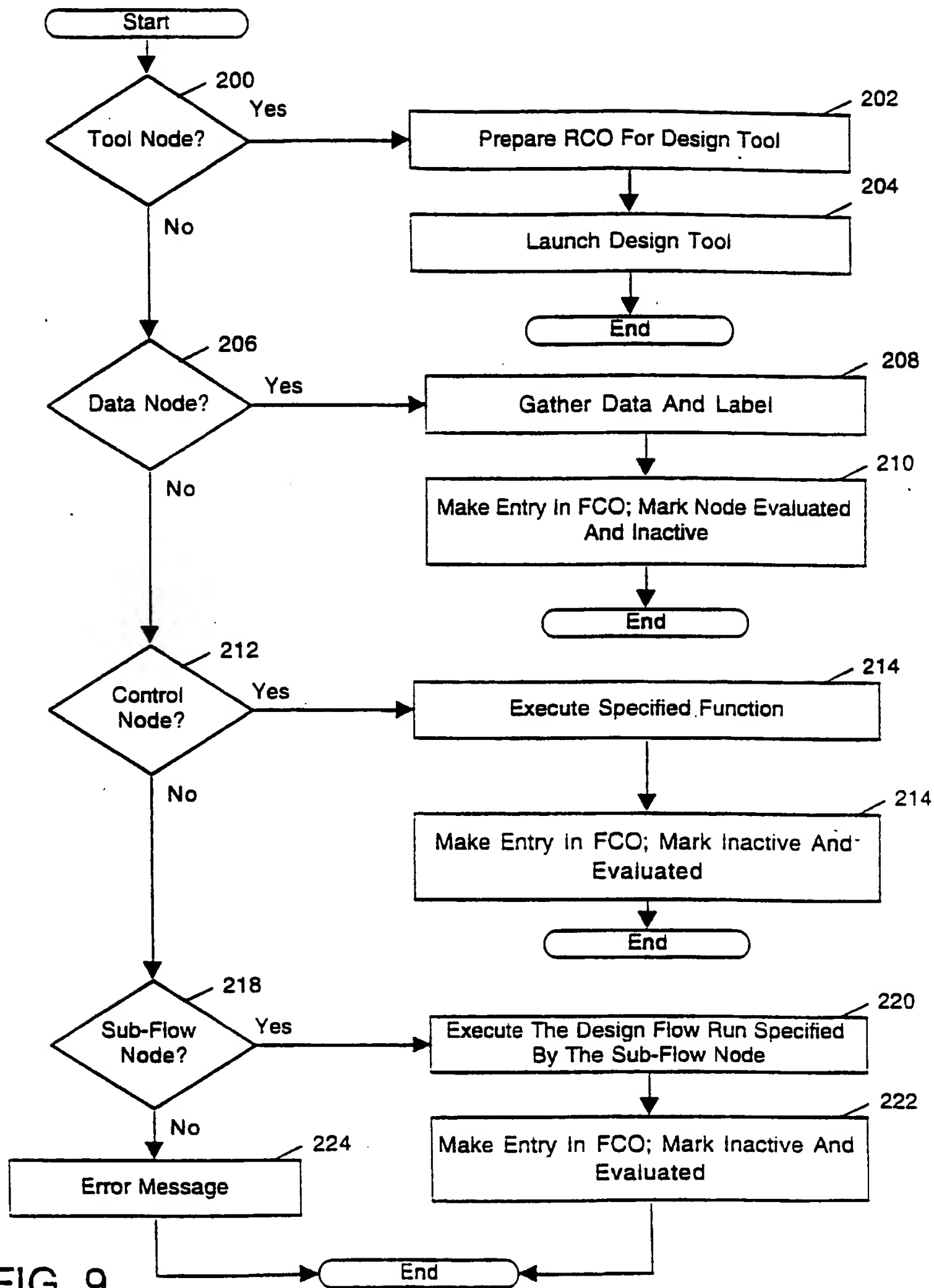
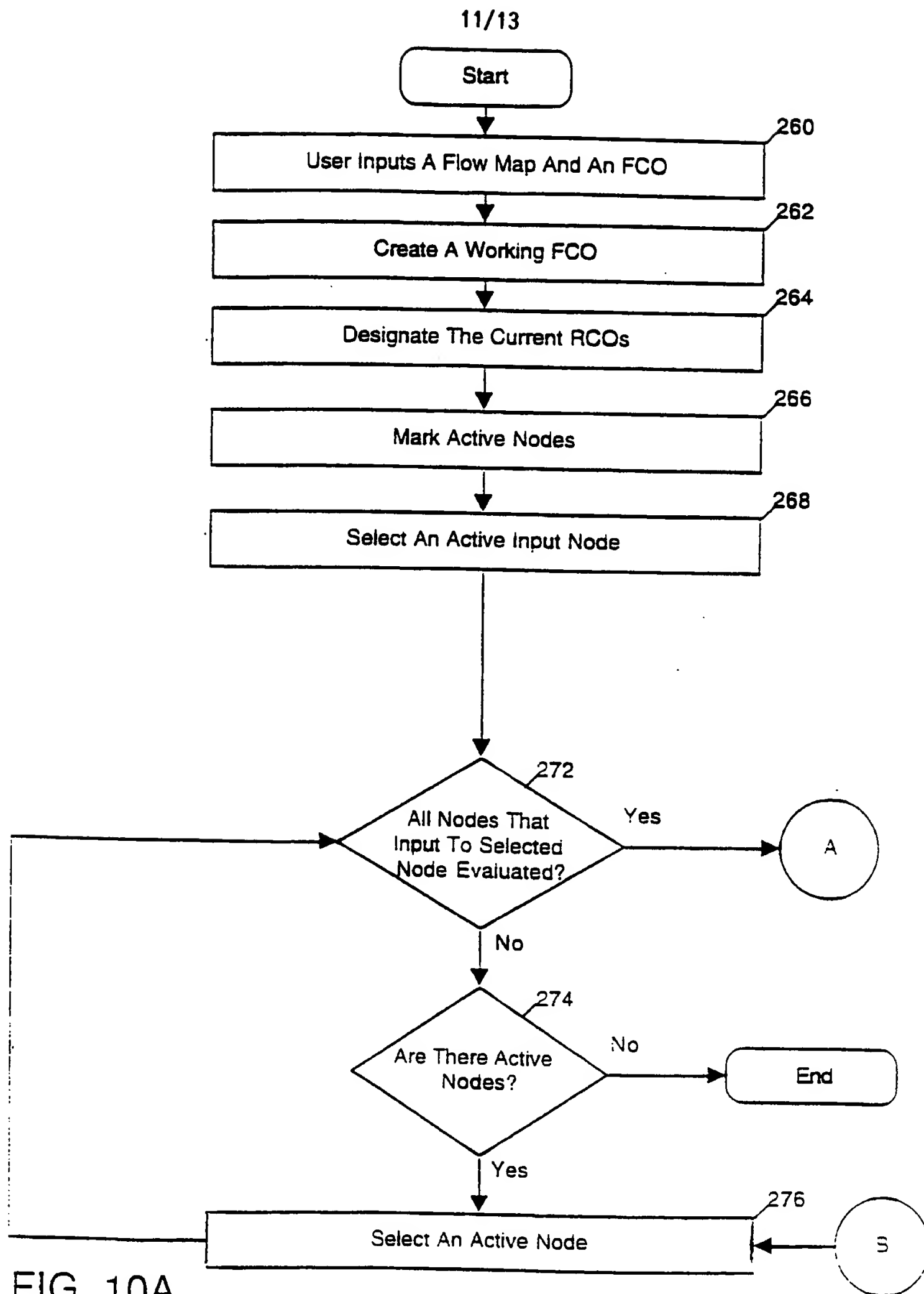


FIG. 9



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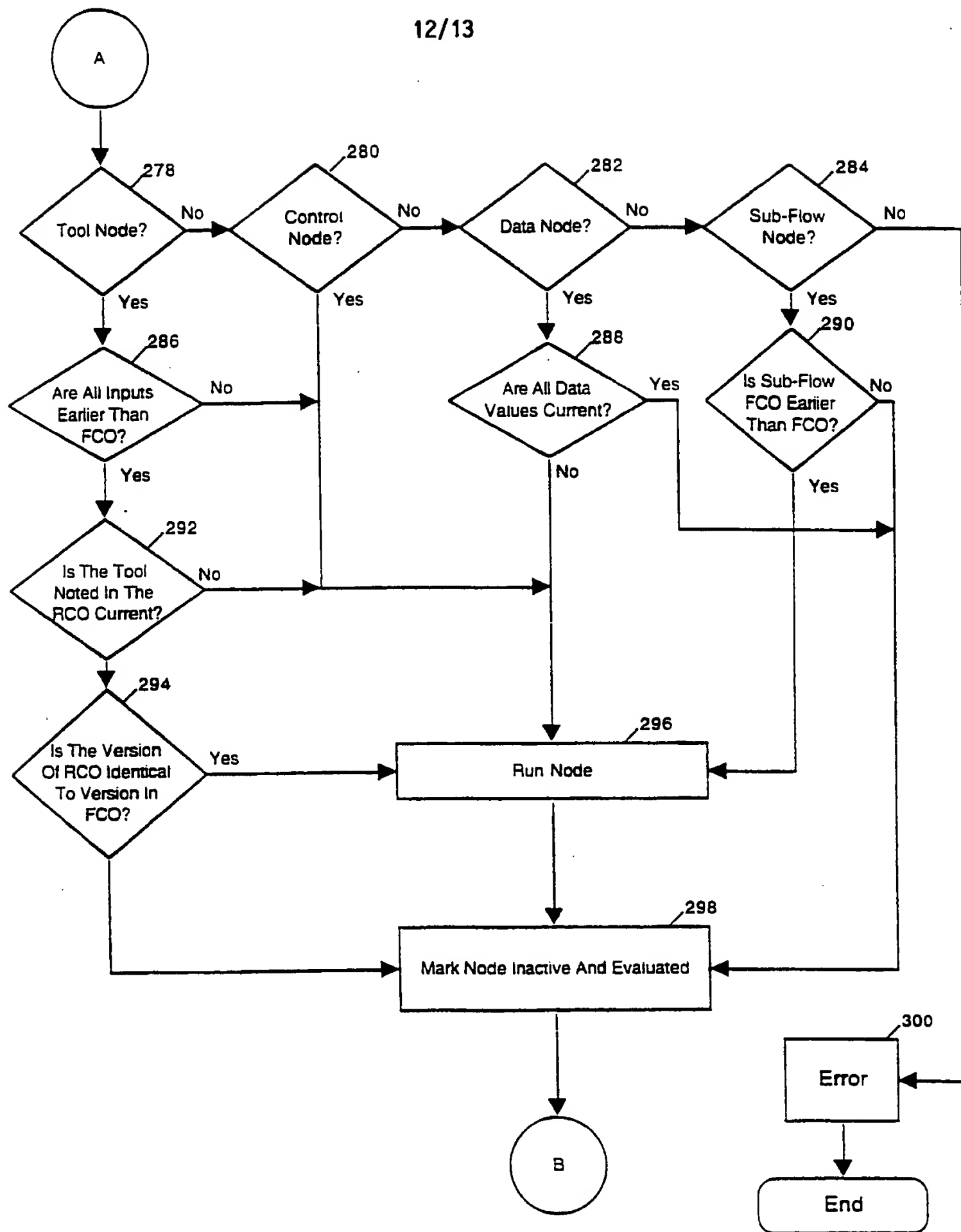


FIG. 10B



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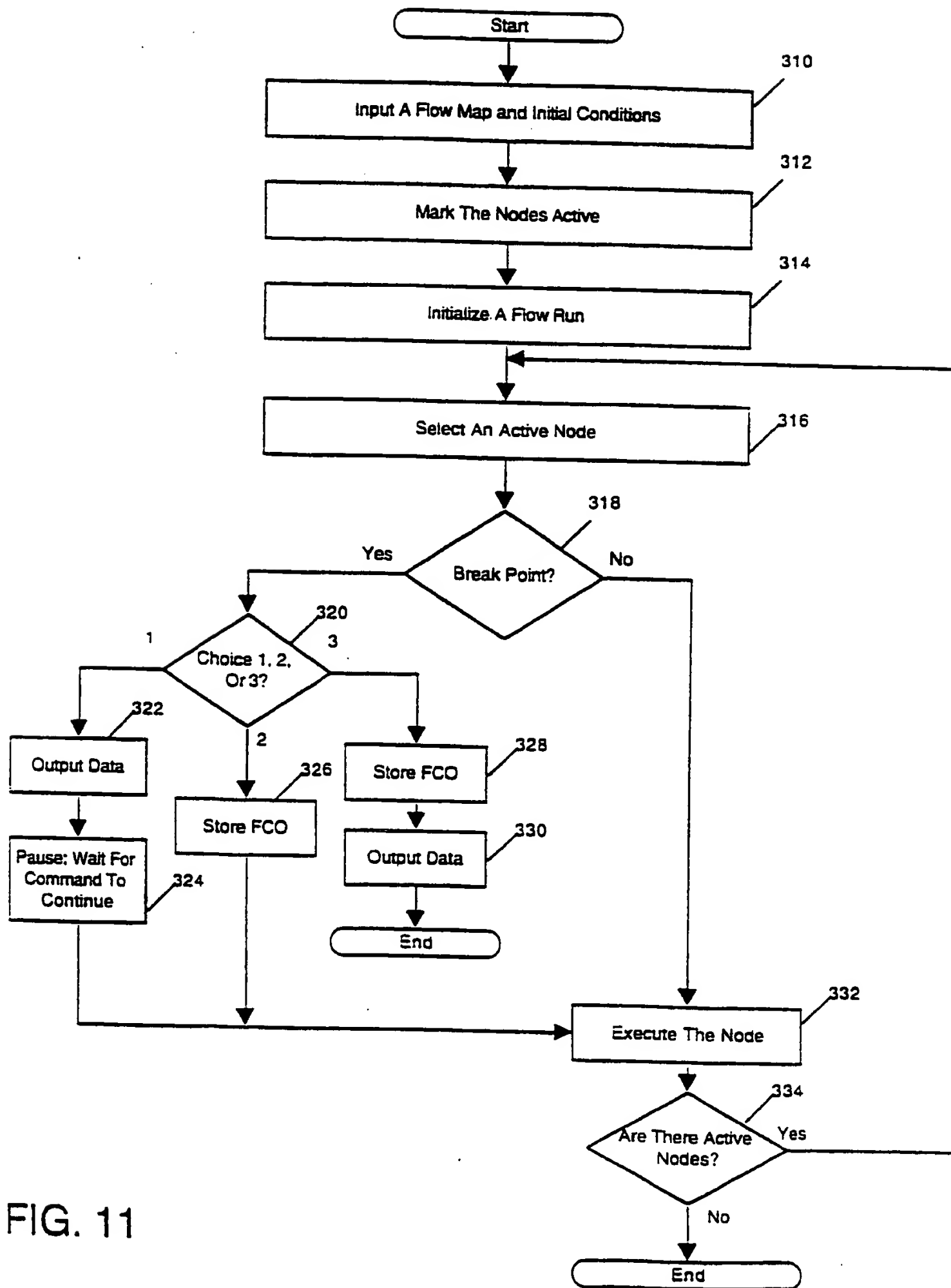


FIG. 11

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 95/06791

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 G06F15/60 G06F9/44

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN, 11 November 1990, SANTA CLARA CA US pages 482 - 485 VAN DEN HARMER ET AL 'a data flow based architecture for cad frameworks' see page 482, column 2, line 19 - page 483, column 1, line 9; figures 1-3 ---	1-21
A	IEEE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 30TH DESIGN AUTOMATION CONFERENCE, 14 June 1993, DALLAS US pages 648 - 653 SUTTON ET AL 'design management using dynamically defined flows' see page 650, column 1, line 10 - column 2, line 26; figures 3-5 --- -/--	1-21

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☐ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 August 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

18.09.95

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 95/06791

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN OF INTEGRATED CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS, vol.12, no.8, August 1993, NEW YORK US pages 1077 - 1095 CASOTTO ET AL 'automated design management using traces' see page 1080, column 1, line 54 - page 1083, column 1, line 3; figure 1 ---	1-21
A	IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN, 8 November 1992, SANTA CLARA US pages 538 - 545 BINGLEY ET AL 'incorporating design flow management in a framework based cad system' see the whole document -----	1-21